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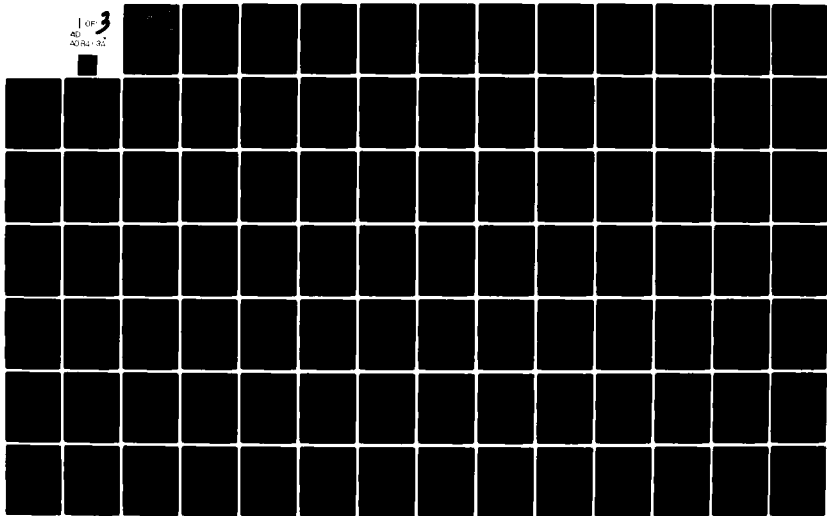
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- Appendix A: Listing of Archeological Sites
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## PART I - CULTURAL RESOURCES

### Goals of the Study

The goal of this study was to prepare a systematic listing of information on known cultural resources in the Ohio Valley of Ohio. This data will be used to evaluate the effects of continued operation of the Ohio River Navigation System on cultural resources. The data will also be used for planning purposes such as preparing master plan updates and updating the inventories of cultural resources on Corps owned and Corps controlled lands on the Ohio River.

For the purposes of this report, cultural resources have been divided into prehistoric and historic. Prehistoric resources include mounds, camps, villages and other habitation loci of native populations prior to 1750 A.D. Historic resources post-date the beginning of the Colonial period in the Ohio Valley and include sites of historic structures, districts, and historic archaeological sites. Together these resources contain the unwritten documents of mankind's cultural achievements in technology, economy, esthetics, domestic and public architecture, as well as the data base for understanding cultural continuities and changes.

This report is based on a literature and records search and does not pretend to be comprehensive in its scope or findings. The report was written at the reconnaissance level of investigation and was designed to provide a data base and framework for future cultural resource surveys undertaken in the Ohio Valley.

### The Study Area

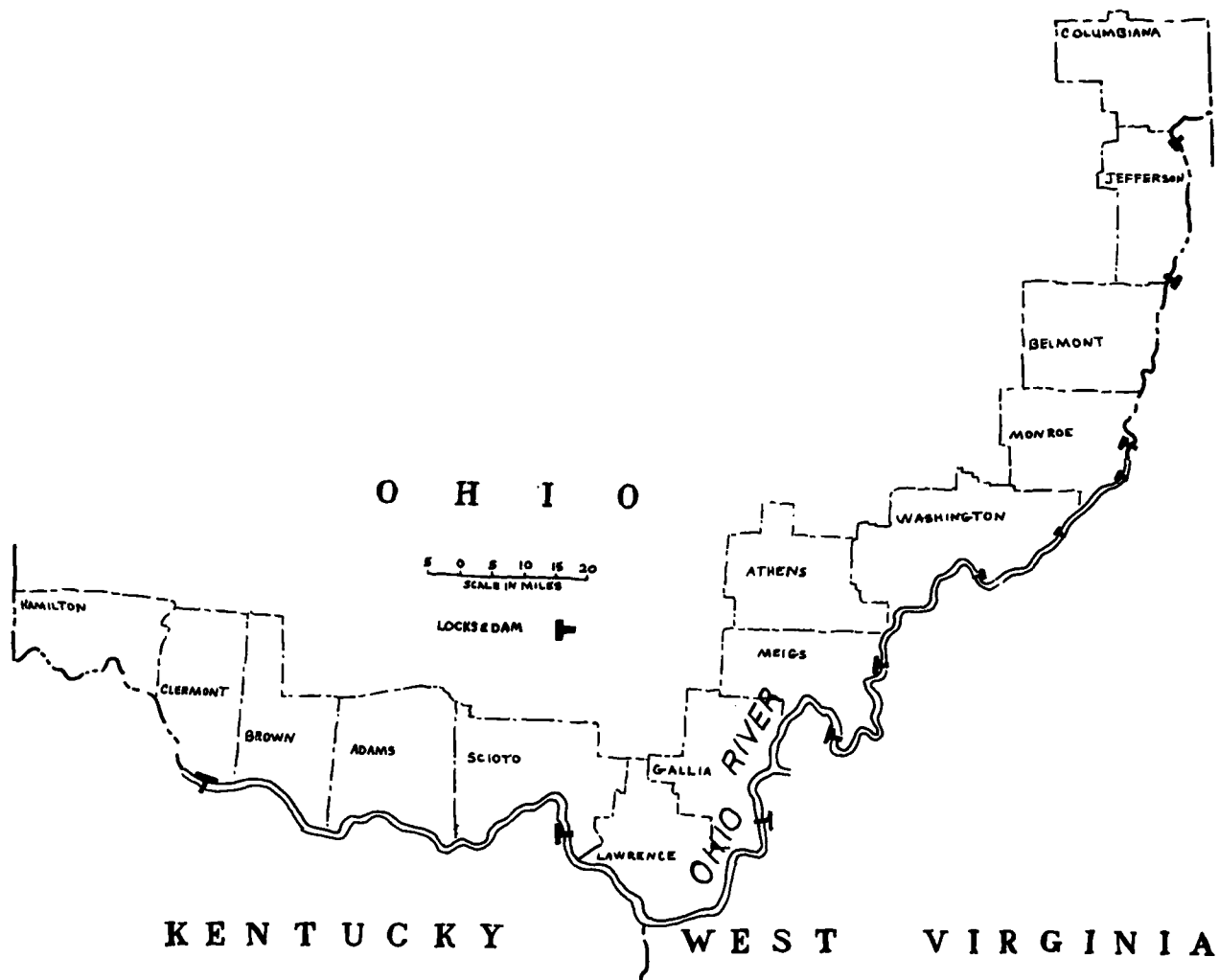
The Ohio River basin of Ohio includes three basic landforms. The southeastern portion of the state is in the Unglaciaded Appalachian Plateau which extends from Columbiana to Scioto County (Map I). This area is of moderate elevation and has been dissected by streams until it consists of narrow ridges and rounded hillocks separated by steep-sided valleys up to 300 feet in depth (Noble and Korsok 1975: 30).

Much of Adams County and a portion of Brown County are located in the Lexington Plain. This unglaciaded area is characterized by stream erosion of limestone bedrock which produced a topography quite unlike that of the rest of the state. The total relief of the area is about 200 feet although other parts of the region are more rugged. Much of the area is covered with sink hole depressions and much forest cover remains on the numerous slopes and along valley bottoms (Noble and Korsok 1975: 35).

Hamilton, Clermont and a portion of Brown County are located in the Till Plains. In Southwestern Ohio the glacial covering is thin and the effect of underlying bedrock is greater. This has produced local relief over 300 feet in many places whereas the northern Till Plains have loose glacial materials to depths of more than 100 feet and relief under 200 feet (Noble and Korsok 1975: 33).

The Middle Ohio Valley varies in width from 3,400 to 10,000 feet. The river channel has an average width of 1,200 feet. The original vegetation (Gordon, 1969) consisted of mixed mesophytic forest along the Ohio River in Jefferson, Belmont, Monroe, Adams, Brown, Clermont, Hamilton Counties and the western section of Scioto County. In Columbiana, Washington, Athens, Meigs, Gallia, Lawrence Counties and the eastern section of Scioto County, the original vegetation consisted of forest dominated by oak.

For the purpose of this report, the study area has been arbitrarily defined as the floodplain and terrace system of the Ohio River and major slackwater areas one kilometer from the river bank. The counties included in the study are shown in Map I.



MAP I. The Ohio River Valley of Ohio.



## PART II - PREHISTORIC RESOURCES

### Goals and Methods

The goal of the Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of prehistoric sites was to gather and systematically organize all available data relating to site location, size, elevation, soil type, cultural and temporal affiliation, type of site and condition. Although some of these areas lie at elevations above normal high water levels and are not presently affected by erosion, construction projects by private, state and federal agencies are presently affecting, and in the future will be affecting, these resources. The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers permit procedures may be relevant to construction in some of these areas and, therefore, resource data from higher elevations have been included, also the addition of these data further facilitates the interpretations which can be made of cultural distributions drawn from the limited number of recorded sites in the lower elevations.

In order to accomplish data recording and listing, relevant information from the Ohio Historical Society Files was recorded by code for each site in the study area. Knowledge of other sites was obtained from published literature and unpublished information.

### Limitations and Quality of the Data

Prehistoric site data in Ohio have been collected in a systematic manner only sporadically. However, gradual compilation of information, and improvements in mapping, recording and survey research designs in recent years have greatly improved accuracy of site locations, cultural affiliations, and other data. Most of the early recorded data were limited in scope and gathered in an irregular and unsystematic manner, greatly constricting present evaluations. Much data is published in the Ohio Archeologist and other amateur journals but these publications do not give specific site locations and the sites are seldom recorded with the Ohio Historical Society.

Of special importance to data quality is the type of archaeological survey in the study area. Prior to recent years, all surveys could be called general or unsystematic, their purpose being to find prehistoric site material and collect data on affiliation. With the advent of cultural resource management and archaeological research based on survey data, intensive studies have been undertaken to assess the probable presence or absence of prehistoric sites in certain locations. Within the study area, some of these surveys have occurred in response to federally funded projects or projects requiring federal permits where construction is proposed or imminent.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office has created eleven Regional Archeological Preservation Offices and four of these offices are responsible for counties along the Ohio River. The locations of these offices are given below:

Region 8A. Kent State University, East Liverpool Campus,  
400 East Fourth Street, East Liverpool, Ohio 43290.  
(216) 385-4272 or 385-4290. Columbiana, Jefferson, Belmont  
and Monroe Counties.

Region 11A. Ohio University, 112 Carnegie Hall, Department of  
Sociology and Anthropology, Athens, Ohio 45701. (614) 594-6352.  
Washington, Athens, Meigs and Gallia Counties.

Region 10A. Cincinnati Museum of Natural History, 1720 Gilbert  
Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202. (513) 621-3889. Adams County  
Field Office, P. O. Box 326, West Union, Ohio 45693. (513)  
544-2632. Lawrence, Scioto and Adams Counties.

Region 9A. Miami Purchase Association, John Hauck House, 812  
Dayton Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45214. (513) 721-4506. Brown,  
Clermont and Hamilton Counties.

Rodney Riggs of Region 10A is currently conducting a systematic survey of the Ohio River Floodplain and the majority of the sites recorded in this report are from his region. Because of the creation of the Regional Archeological Preservation Offices, it is expected that the archeological site inventory along the Ohio River will be greatly increased by the time this report is circulated.

One result of Riggs' survey in Adams County is an awareness of the actual densities of prehistoric materials in floodplain areas and the possibility of realistic estimates to be projected for the region as a whole. These materials are far more extensive than previously believed, and the potential for further information is recognized to be great.

#### Prehistoric Culture History and Cultural Chronology

Broad schema have been offered for the prehistory of the Eastern United States, such as Willey (1966), Jennings (1968), or Griffin (1952). Ohio Valley prehistory has been divided into three traditions; the Paleo-Indian (15,000 - 8,000 BC), the Archaic (8,000 - 1,000 BC) and the Woodland (1000 BC - 1750 AD). These have primarily temporal subdivisions into one or more periods based on style of projectile points and/or pottery manufacture. These do not represent 'cultures' in the true sense of the word as it is only in the later prehistoric periods that temporally and spatially discrete archaeological units have been defined or proposed. Furthermore, it is only in these later periods

that sites in the study area permit some generalization concerning prehistoric subsistence-settlement patterns and other cultural practices. In many cases, generalizations must be drawn from sites distant to the Ohio Valley. A lack of regionally defined cultural continuities has made it necessary to refer to non-local archaeological data.

A brief summary of the prehistoric cultural periods of the Ohio Valley in Ohio follows. In addition, diagnostic artifact types for proposed units are listed.

#### Paleo-Indian (15,000 BC - 9,000 BC)

The period of earliest human occupation in Ohio has been intimately linked to the recession of the Wisconsin glaciation and advent of habitable climate in the region. Although the ice front did not penetrate the Ohio Valley itself here, the Scioto lobe extended through Clinton and Highland Counties and near Chillicothe in Ross County (Goldthwait 1958, 1959).

Prufer and Baby (1963) have used material and lacustrine levels, which parallel the ice retreat to relatively date the distributions of Paleo-Indian material in Ohio. Environmentally, the period has been characterized by a modification of peri-glacial conditions to boreal spruce parkland and finally to a more temperate deciduous forest environment (Martin 1958; Dreimanis 1968).

The exploitation of megafauna such as mastodon, extinct at around 7,000 B.C. (Brown and Cleland 1968), mammoth and musk ox has been emphasized for this period. The extent of exploitation is questionable, however, and no in situ associations have been made in the area.

The fluted projectile point, in particular the Clovis type which occurs throughout North America at this time, is diagnostic for this period. Distributions in Ohio cluster around the Miami and Scioto River Valleys, with secondary concentrations, according to Prufer and Baby (1963) on the Ohio River floodplain. Blank (1970) indicates a more extensive use of terraces rather than floodplain for any appreciable settlement. A second distribution parallels the ice retreat in a north-westerly direction. A paucity of Paleo-Indian materials in the southwestern portion of the state excluding the Ohio River Valley has been noted, but recent investigations indicate this may be an error in sampling especially in terms of floodplain finds. Ridge top finds are also emphasized. Occupations are predominately known from scattered surface finds, minor components in multi-component sites, or concentrations of surface material such as the Sandy Springs Paleo District (33 A.D. 30) in Adams County.

Settlement is generally characterized as low density and scattered with temporary occupations characteristic of nomadic hunter-gatherer groups (Mason, 1962). Several lithic workshops have been investigated outside the project region such as the Sawmill site (Smith 1960), the Hog Creek Sites and the Stringtown site (Prufer and Baby 1963), yielding assemblages of projectile points, spurred thumbnail scrapers, drills and varied end scrapers, bifacial and parallel sided blades. No campsites, however, have been located for the project region.

Characteristic of the period is fine chipping technique and the use of high quality flints such as Flint Ridge, Upper Mercer and Zaleski. Fine grained quartz and quartzites were utilized, and there is a high frequency of Paleo finds where these materials outcrop, suggesting a deliberate selection for excellent quality raw material. Also notable is the occurrence of Onandaga flint from New York State, Elkhorn Creek flint from Kentucky, and Indiana hornstone, possibly indicative of widespread areal contacts. However, local cherts of inferior quality were also used at a lesser frequency. Prufer and Baby (1963:45) provide a table showing the percentages of various flints used for fluted projectile points in Ohio.

Diagnostic projectile point types are:

- Clovis Points (Bell 1958:16-17)
- Cumberland Points (Kneberg 1956:17-28)
- Ross County Points (Prufer and Baby 1963:15-17)
- Pentagonal Points (Prufer and Baby 1963:15-17)
- Concavo-Convex Points (Prufer and Baby 1963:15)
- Triangular, or Convergent-Sided Points (Prufer and Baby 1963:17-18)

#### Terminal Paleo-Indian (9000-8000 BC)

During this period we find a modification of existing artifactual set and the appearance of the Plano complex, primarily characterized by lanceolate projectile points and their variants. In these Mason (1962) notes a strong tendency toward a parallel flaking technique.

In Ohio, the distributions of projectile points associated with the Plano complex tend to concentrate in the northwest portion of the state, and thin in frequency of occurrence toward the south and east. This is felt to indicate an intrusion of peoples (Prufer and Baby 1963) from the northwest, overlapping Clovis in time, but mainly manifested in northwestern Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. The types extend to the flood plain of the Ohio, but occur only sporadically in comparison with Clovis or in comparison to the northern part of the state. The greatest concentration in the project region occurred in the Adams County Paleo District where 30% of the surface finds were Agate Basin points (Chapman and Otto 1976).

Distributions of individual types tend to be more discontinuous during this period, rather than the wide-spread manufacture of the Clovis complex, and regional types begin to emerge which may be indicative of a sort of localization.

A lesser emphasis is placed on obtaining and using high quality flints and local chert types occur in tools with greater frequency, except in the manufacture of such artifacts as unifacial blades, where flint of a good fracturing quality was essential.

Diagnostic Projective Points are:

- Lanceolate Points (Converse 1973a:10-11)
- Stemmed Lanceolate Points (Converse 1973a:12)
- Dalton Points (Prufer and Baby 1963:22)
- Agate Basin Points (Perino 1968:2-3)
- Sawmill Stemmed Points (Smith 1967:46-52)
- Stringtown Points (Prufer and Baby 1963:38-43)
- McConnell Stemmed Points (Prufer 1963:20-26)
- Transitional Points (Converse 1973a:15)

Several late workshop sites have been excavated; Honey River (Pi-Sunyer et. al. 1967; Prufer 1963) the Welling Site (Prufer and Wright 1970).

#### Early Archaic (8000-6000 BC)

The beginning of the Archaic marks a significant alteration in subsistence and resource utilization. Inhabitants are adapting to an environmental shift which formerly accommodated boreal megafauna, and now is becoming temperate, supporting deciduous trees, in particular mixed mesophytic forest and oak dominated associations, and supporting a wide variety of smaller mammalian species (Shane 1974; Forsythe 1968).

As the begining of the Archaic is contingent upon the appearance of a certain artifactual set which has been rarely dated in situ, firm dates are questionable, as is the end of the Paleo period. Blank (1970) drawing from comparative site data and ecological material, hypothesized a contemporaneity of Plano and Kirk Phases as occupants of rather different niches, which are mutually exclusive habitationally, but tend to overlap in areas of access to flint deposits.

Prufer and Wright (1970) revised estimates on the McConnell site to 6500 to 8500 B.C. In West Virginia, the Kirk Phase at the St. Albans site was dated at 7,900 B.C. + 500 years. While Crane and Griffin (1972) shed doubt on this date, the actual sequence of projectile point

types is unquestionable. The data from the Stanfield Worley Bluff shelter places the Kirk occupation at shortly after 8,000 B.C. (DeJarnette et.al. 1962). Blank (1970) correlates dated geological material to site distributions, surface finds, and paleo ecological data. Hypothesized is an occupational overlap between Terminal Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic of indeterminate length implying two distinct populations.

The Kirk phase was identified by Coe (1964) for the southeastern Carolina piedmont, and was later recognized in Georgia, Alabama and for the St. Albans site (Broyles 1966). It is now felt to be a widespread manifestation throughout the eastern United States.

Subsistence is felt to emphasize a diffuse economic adaptation toward hunting, gathering of woodland resources (Blank 1970), and some use of riverine resources. Chapman (1975) emphasizes a centrally based transhumance system of seasonal procurement for the Rose Island site in Tennessee.

There is evidence of semi-permanent settlement with transitory use of rockshelters (Shane and Murphy 1967). Distribution of Kirk components in Ohio tends to be riverine, located on higher terraces above the flood plain and usually at a junction of master and tributary streams (Blank 1970; Shane and Murphy 1967). Sporadic and temporary use seems to be made of the flood plain for lithic workshops and campsites.

Raw material used during this period include a variety of types with increased use of local cherts and of Kanawha Black Flint.

Upper Mercer and Zaleski flints occur in high frequency, with Flint Ridge and Plum Run occurring much less frequently.

Diagnostic Projectile Points are:

Archaic Beveled Points (Converse 1963:23) or  
Thebes Points (Luchterhand 1970; Klippel and Maddox 1977)  
Crawford Creek Points (Cambron and Hulse 1965:A-25)  
Dalton Points, Greenbrier Variety (Cambron and Hulse 1965:A-42)  
Dovetails and St. Charles Points (Luchterhand 1970; Klippel and  
Maddox 1977)  
Kanawha Stemmed Points (Broyles 1966:27)  
Kessell Side-Notched Points (Broyles 1966)  
Kirk Corner-Notched Points (Coe 1964:69-70)  
Kirk Serrated Points (Coe 1964:70)  
Lake Erie Bifurcated Points (Prufer and Sofsky 1965:31-32)  
LeCroy Bifurcated Stem Points (Cambron and Hulse 1965)  
MacCorkle Stemmed Points (Broyles 1971:71)

Palmer Corner-Notched Points (Coe 1964:67-8)  
St. Albans Side-Notched Points, Variety A (Broyles 1966:23-24)  
St. Albans Side-Notched Points, Variety B (Broyles 1966:25)

Middle Archaic (6000-3500 BC)

Poorly defined in Ohio and in the Ohio Valley in general, the Middle Archaic is seemingly characterized by a lack of definitive and representative material. It is viewed for the most part as lacking clear delineation but rather as part of a continuum from Early Archaic to the beginning of the Woodland periods which is dominated by intensification and dispersion rather than innovation.

Very little other than surface finds have been discovered in the Ohio Valley. Other sources indicate increased use of riverine and estuarine resources as well as intensified exploitation of forest resources. There is more extensive utilization of bottomlands along tributary streams.

Sites are variable in size and density with some indications of processing stations, nucleation and semi-permanent habitation.

The representative assemblage from the Eva site in Tennessee (Lewis and Lewis 1961) includes Diagnostic Projectile Points, Large Triangular Bifacial Knives, Atlatl Weights, Ochre pigment and Splinter Awls. An increased use of ground stone tools is indicated.

Raw material and technique of manufacture are extremely varied. There is a wide use of local or unidentifiable cherts, but in individual types of projectile points, fine flints may occur frequently. The same trend holds for such features as chipping technique and basal grinding.

Diagnostic Projectile Points are:

Big Sandy I Points (Cambron and Hulse 1965)  
Buzzard Roost Creek Points (Cambron and Hulse 1965:A-89)  
Corner Notched Serrated Points (Converse 1973:22) or  
Pine Tree Points (Perino 1968:68-69)  
Elora Points (Cambron and Hulse 1965:A-34)  
Eva Basal Notched Points (Cambron and Hulse 1965:A-35)  
Genessee Points (Ritchie 1961:47) or  
Heavy Duty Points (Converse 1973:47)  
Morrow Mountain Points (Coe 1964)  
Stanly Points (Perino 1968:96-97)  
Table Rock Points (Perino 1968:96-97) or  
Bottleneck Points (Converse 1973:43)

### Late Archaic (3500-1000 BC)

The Late Archaic is a period of marked change in the Ohio Valley area. Characteristic is regional exploitation and increased localized differentiation in assemblages. Basic is a wide-spread diffuse economy characterized by hunting, gathering and fishing, the extensive use of ground stone tools and absence of ceramics. From this there are local manifestations differentiated in each case by several localized adaptations or expressions. As such, in the Ohio Region we find elements from diverse sources such as the Green River of Kentucky and Tennessee (Webb 1946, 1950), the Panhandle Archaic of the Upper Ohio Valley (Dragoo 1959; Mayer-Oakes 1955), or the Brewerton phase of New York (Ritchie 1965), whose related projectile points are particularly evident in material from the Ohio Valley. The Maple Creek manifestation (Vickery 1974, 1976) present in southwestern Ohio, northern Kentucky and southeastern Indiana, has been associated with the Riverton culture of Illinois (Winters 1969) by such traits as a developed micro-tool industry, absence of atlatl parts and certain ground stone tool types (Vickery 1974).

Others such as the Dunlap phase, described by McKenzie (1967) as a Laurentian variant, are limited by definition to the lower Scioto Valley and its tributaries, and does not enter the project region. The Drake phase (McKenzie 1967) is similarly defined for the Salt Creek locality.

Site distribution tends to be riverine and lacustrine in the Ohio region, particularly for sites associated with the Brewerton phase (Blank 1970). Clusterings of surface material are noted for the Great Miami and Muskingum River Valleys (Britt 1966, 1969). Locations tend to emphasize upper terraces and bluff areas overlooking rivers (Blank 1970). Use of rockshelters is indicated.

Semi-permanent or permanent settlements are now characteristic, indicated by small village sites and thick shell middens which dominate the period. These tend in Ohio to be somewhat thinner and smaller, however, than the massive shell heaps of Kentucky or Illinois (Potter 1968). Some degree of seasonal occupation is evidenced (Vickery 1974).

An expanded artifact assemblage includes extensive use of ground stone tools (except at Maple Creek and Raisch-Smith), such as the three-quarter grooved axe, bell pestles, celts, spherical hammerstones, atlatl weights, banded slate gorgets and subrectangular bars. Bone tools are common, as is the use of cannel coal and the occurrence of birdstones.

Wide use is made of local cherts, with little emphasis on obtaining high quality flints. The poor chipping quality of projectile points has been noted (Murphy and Blank 1970).



Also found during this period is the beginnings of ceremonialism. In Ohio, this is identified with the Glacial Kame burial complex occurring mainly in the northwestern portion of the state. Connected traits, however, have been identified in Ohio River material (Dalbey 1977). These include flexed and bundled burials accompanied by grave offerings, yellow and red ochre, birdstones, antler harpoons, marine shell ornaments, tubular pipes, and copper beads and awls (Converse 1972). Wolf's mask ceremonialism is also indicated (Baby 1961).

Appearing in very late Archaic contexts is material such as steatite vessels, potsherds of soapstone and very rough pottery. Projectile point types associated with New York and Pennsylvania, the Perkiomen Broad, Orient Fishtail, and Susquehanna Broad or Ashtabula Point are found to extend into Ohio, especially into northeastern Ohio. The Ashtabula distribution is not known to include the Ohio River area, but a longer, thinner variant has been identified in the southeast (Smith 1967). On the basis of these types, a Transitional Archaic has been proposed (Witthoft 1953). This is particularly evident in large river systems in Pennsylvania, and a like case may be made for the Panhandle Archaic, where incipient cultivation, rough pottery and steatite bowls, all typically Woodland traits, have been discovered (Mayer-Oakes 1955). We have chosen here, for the sake of expediency, to place this configuration in very late Archaic.

Diagnostic Projectile Point Types are:

Appalachian Stemmed Points (Cambron and Hulse 1965:A-5)  
Big Sandy II Side Notched Points (Cambron and Hulse 1965:A-11)  
Brewerton Corner Notched Points (Ritchie 1961:16)  
Brewerton Eared Notched Points (Ritchie 1961:17)  
Brewerton Eared Triangle Points (Ritchie 1961:18)  
Brewerton Side-Notched Points (Ritchie 1961:19-20)  
Drake Indented Base Points (McKenzie 1967:A-27)  
Expanding Stem Points (Converse 1973:30)  
Flint Creek Points (Cambron and Hulse 1965:A-37)  
Genesee Points (Ritchie 1961:24-25)  
Lamoka Points (Ritchie 1961:29)  
Lost Lake Points (Cambron and Hulse 1965:A-27) or  
McWhinney Points (Gaistweit 1970:149-150; Vickery 1972)  
Newton Falls Side Notched Points (Prufer and Sofsky 1965:23-24)  
Normanskill Points (Ritchie 1961:37-38) or  
Hodges Points (Binford 1963:129-130)  
Vosburg Points (Ritchie 1961:37-38)  
Turkeytail Points (Bell 1960:90)

#### Early Woodland (1000 BC - 100 AD)

This period is marked by the appearance of pottery, cultivation, and a burial complex, all, as previously mentioned, present more or less in the Late Archaic but now occurring together as a definite configuration. This configuration and associated patterns of existence have been termed the Woodland Tradition. A separate, more loosely defined tradition, the Scioto Tradition, has been introduced by Shane (1967) for the Scioto River Valley region and areas of southern Ohio generally, including the Little Scioto, parts of the Paint and Salt Creeks, the Little and Great Miami Rivers, or those areas of bottom-land hardwood forest (Shane 1971).

The primary manifestation during this period is the Adena culture, or wide-spread complex ceremonialism, present in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia. Adena has been separated by artifact traits into Early-Middle and Late Adena (Dragoo 1963), the former presumably present to approximately 600 BC, the latter until 100 AD. They are differentiated by pottery types and relative complexity of material development. A relative rarity of Early-Middle Adena material in Ohio has been noted by Dragoo (1963), in comparison with mounds to the south of the Ohio River, particularly West Virginia. However, a discrepancy in the dating of this material has been noted by McMichael (1965) in that levels usually associated with this time period generally cluster around 300 BC by radiocarbon dating. Shane (1967) identified the Leimbach phase for northern Ohio, but the Leimbach pottery is not known to extend into the Ohio Valley.

Sites are known to occur on bluffs and upper terraces and hilltops, and generally concentrate around large river systems and their tributaries (Potter 1971; Shane 1971). Settlement appears to be scattered small villages or hamlets (Shane 1967). Some case may be made for a late shift into broader portions of river valleys to wider, lower terraces suitable for agriculture (Shane 1971). There is a widespread utilization of rockshelters and temporary hunting camps (Brose 1971) indicative of some degree of seasonal shifting. Subsistence is believed to be basically hunting and gathering with very little reliance on the cultivation of corn, sunflower and squash. There may have been an increase in agriculture in very late Adena (Shane 1971).

During this period there is also an increase in the use of finer grade flints, especially during late Adena, and fine chipping technique. This may well have been a function of ceremonialism, as the finest blades are almost invariably grave inclusions. Flint Ridge flint and chalcedony are found widely over the Adena area.

Diagnostic Artifacts are:

Adena Blades (Dragoo 1963:111-112)(Converse 1973:56)  
Adena Leaf-Shaped Blades or Points (Dragoo 1963:107-108)  
Cresap Blade (Dragoo 1963:113-114)  
Flat-Base, Tapered-Stemmed Blades (Dragoo 1963:110-111)  
Robbins Points (Dragoo 1963:113-114)  
Adena Plain Pottery (Griffin 1942)  
Fayette Thick Pottery (Griffin 1942)

#### Middle Woodland (100 BC-600 AD)

The Middle Woodland period is characterized by the development of Hopewell in Central Ohio which is best known for its monumental earthworks, exotic trade goods and elaborate ceremonialsim. The only Hopewell earthworks along the Ohio River occur at Marietta in Washington County and Portsmouth in Scioto County.

Middle Woodland settlement patterns are similar to the preceding Adena patterns and consist of small villages or hamlets scattered along the floodplain. The occurrence of corn at the McGraw Site (Prufer 1965) suggests increased dependence on agriculture.

Several projectile points have been reported by Murphy (1975:224,227) which resemble Gibson and Manker points that have been dated to the Middle Woodland period in Illinois. These styles have apparently diffused into the area and the identification of such projectile point styles in the Ohio Valley will become more common as more Middle Woodland sites are systematically excavated. Although Middle Woodland ceramics, identified on the basis of limestone or grit tempering, appear sporadically on the Ohio River floodplain, characteristic Hopewell pottery, prismatic flake blades and blade cores are rare. This suggests that the Middle Woodland occupations along the Ohio floodplain are more closely related to the Appalachian culture areas of West Virginia and Kentucky rather than Ohio Hopewell.

The decline of Hopewell has been discussed widely in the literature Wray and MacNeish (1961:67) attribute the decline to "internal political differences, or, possibly, a reassertion of local tribal independence after the use of agriculture had become familiar and trustworthy." Prufer (1964:66) mentions the possibility of plague. Prufer (1965:136) also suggests the elaborate exchange network was disturbed and "the system itself, like a house of cards, began to collapse." Griffen (1960) and Vickery (1970) present a good argument that a minor phase of cooler climate was a significant contributing factor to a decline in the reliability of agricultural products, which in turn resulted in the decline from Hopewell to Late Woodland cultural forms.

Diagnostic artifacts are:

Hopewell:

geometric earthworks  
mica  
Rocky Mountain Obsidian  
copper  
grizzly bear teeth  
Snyders points (Bell 1958:88)  
Bladelets, Flake Knives and Cores (Converse 1973a:66)  
Chillicothe Incised (Prufer 1965:26)  
Chillicothe Brushed (Prufer 1965:27)  
Turner Simple Stamped (Prufer 1965:24)  
Chillicothe Rocker Stamped (Prufer 1965:29)

Generalized Middle Woodland:

McGraw Cordmarked (Prufer 1965:19)  
McGraw Plain (Prufer 1965:22)  
Ground stone celts (Converse 1973b:34-37)  
Middle Woodland notched points (Converse 1973a:61)  
Affinis Snyders Points (White 1965:359)  
Gibson Notched (White 1968:75-81)  
Manker Corner-Notched (White 1968:71-72)  
Manker Stemmed (White 1968:73-74)

Late Woodland (600 AD-1000 AD)

The Late Woodland Period is poorly defined in the Ohio Valley and is even frequently eliminated from the local chronologies. For example, in northern West Virginia there appears to be a definite progression from Early Woodland to the Middle Woodland Watson Complex to Late Prehistoric Monogahela.

The Late Woodland period was originally designated in Ohio as the Intrusive Mound Culture. As early as the 1840's Squire and Davis observed several burials placed into graves dug into Hopewell and Adena mounds and concluded that these represented a post-Hopewellian culture.

In Ohio three complexes have been proposed as transitional between Hopewell and Fort Ancient. The Cole Complex has been defined by Baby and Potter (1965) and the Peters Phase has been defined by Prufer and McKenzie (1966). Murphy (1975) clearly indicates that these complexes are similar except that Baby and Potter (1965) stress the ceramic similarities with Fort Ancient while Prufer and McKenzie look at the

other end of the spectrum and stress the ceramic similarities with Hopewell and the Middle Woodland Complexes.

Newtown, the third manifestation known primarily from ceramic types is an essentially undefined manifestation occurring in southwestern Ohio, northern Kentucky and southeastern Indiana. Stratigraphically, Newtown material underlies Ft. Ancient (Oehler 1950), indicating a temporal position of late Middle Woodland or early Late Woodland. Limited excavation at the Sand Ridge site (33HA17) produced radiocarbon dates of 440 AD and 810 AD. Recovered material indicates maize cultivation, exploitation of deer, turkey, fish and turtle and gathering of nuts (Riggs, personal communication). Ground stone tools were present as well as Chesser Corner-Notched Points.

Dalbey (1977:45) indicates Late Woodland villages in southwestern Ohio range in size from five to ten acres. Houses were square to rectangular, made of timber and probably covered with thatch. Pottery is cordmarked with limestone tempering.

The Middle Woodland Watson Complex probably extends into the Late Woodland temporal period in the northern Ohio Valley. It has intensively occupied village sites with limestone tempered pottery and the complex extends from Moundsville, West Virginia, to the Pennsylvania border. Between Cincinnati and Moundsville the Late Woodland settlement patterns are dispersed, consisting of possible small hamlets and farmsteads, with seasonal hunting and gathering camps in the adjacent bluff areas. Sites are identified by the presence of small quantities of limestone or grit tempered pottery and the extent of agricultural production is currently unknown.

Diagnostic artifacts are:

Peters Cordmarked (Prufer and McKenzie 1966)  
Cole Cordmarked (Baby and Potter 1965)  
Chesser Notched Points (Prufer 1967:21-2)  
Raccoon Notched Points (Mayer-Oakes 1955:85-7)  
Late Woodland "Fishspears" (Prufer 1967:22-3)  
Narrow-Stemmed Points (Prufer 1967:23)  
Newtown Pottery Series (Oehler 1950:5-6; Griffin 1952:14-23;  
Kellar 1960:423; Reidhead and Limp  
1974:13)

#### Late Prehistoric (1000 AD-1700 AD)

The Late Prehistoric period is characterized by an adaptation to a present day climate and by the development of intensive corn agri-

culture, planned village life, and the introduction of the bow and arrow. Shell tempered pottery and triangular arrow points were predominant throughout the Ohio Valley. Grit tempered pottery was predominate at several early village sites such as Blain (Prufer and Shane 1970), Graham (McKenzie 1967) and the Incinerator Site (Heilman 1974) and these sites seem to bridge the gap between Late Woodland and Late Prehistoric. There appears to have been a significant population increase accompanied by warfare throughout the Ohio Valley.

The Mid-Ohio Valley was occupied by the Fort Ancient people who lived in circular stockaded villages. The village plan consisted of one or two rows of rectangular or circular houses distributed in a circle inside the stockade wall. The center of the village was an open plaza which was kept free of debris. Burials were placed in stone slab boxes or simply put in storage or refuse pits inside or near the houses.

Griffen (1943) defined the Fort Ancient complex and identified four major foci. Feurt, Anderson, Baum, and Madisonville which have been largely reformulated by various authors, particularly by Prufer and Shane (1970). In Prufer and Shane's scheme, geographic and temporal subdivisions are recognized and presented as follows:

#### Chronologic and Geographic Fort Ancient Phases

Date	Hocking-Muskingum Drainage	Scioto Drainage	Miami Drainage
1450-1750	Madisonville	Madisonville	Madisonville
1200-1450	Feurt	Feurt	Anderson
900-1200	Baldwin	Baum	Brush Creek

More recently, doubt has been shed on this scheme (Schambach 1971; Murphy 1975; Greber, personal communication) particularly in the validity of Baldwin as a distinct phase and the accuracy of the dating.

Fort Ancient occupations are associated with wide, well-drained terraces and floodplains of major river systems, particularly the Ohio, Scioto, Miami and Hocking-Muskingum as can be seen from the chart. The riverine Bottomland location of sites, to the actual avoidance of uplands, is emphasized by Prufer and Shane (1970).

Populations are sedentary with subsistence primarily oriented around cultivation, in particular corn, beans and squash. Faunal remain indicate secondary utilization of forest and riverine species. Barber (1974) presents some evidence for seasonal exploitation of forest-edge

species, with little utilization of forest resources.

Recent work at the Killen Power Station, Adams County (Brose, personal communication), and Mason County, West Virginia (Wilkins, personal communication) indicate that small hamlets and farmsteads were also utilized. This suggests that in some areas dispersed settlement patterns may have existed along with major village sites.

Diagnostic artifacts:

Fort Ancient Pottery Series (Griffen 1943)  
Convex-Based Triangular Points (Prufer 1967a:18-19)  
Concave-Based Triangular Points (Prufer 1967a:19-20)  
Straight-Based Triangular Points (Prufer 1967a:20)  
Shell-hoes (Potter 1968:66)  
Bone Beaters (Potter 1968:66)  
Shell gorgets (Potter 1968:69)  
Stone and pottery discoids (Potter 1968:69)

Proto Historic and Historic (1650-1795 AD)

Initial contact between European populations and Indian populations in the Ohio Valley was through trade. Historic trade goods were found at the Madisonville Site in association with Fort Ancient material (Hooton and Willoughby 1920), however, the identification of Fort Ancient in terms of known historical groups is tenuous. General consensus connects Fort Ancient with the Shawnee, but more by process of elimination than anything.

The introduction of trade goods into the Indian economy disrupted entire Indian populations well before Europeans permanently settled the Ohio Valley. Emphasis changed from an agricultural based economy to increase hunting and trapping of fur bearing animals. Powerful tribes like the Iroquois began to expand their hunting territories and to subjugate less powerful tribes. Many tribes were forced to leave their ancestral homelands and move westward. The powerful Iroquois Confederation prevented early English colonists from spreading into the Ohio River Valley from the east during the seventeenth century. By the mid-18th century both historic Indian villages and historic Indian farmsteads or hunting camps were recorded in the Ohio Valley, however, the villages consisted of a mixture of Indian populations from all parts of the eastern United States and the farmsteads or hunting camps generally consisted of displaced Iroquois or Delaware. If late historic Indian sites are eventually identified the cultural inventories may not be related to the prehistoric cultural inventories in the area.

Comparative data should be sought in the prehistoric culture areas of the Iroquois, Delaware or other tribes who are known to have moved into the Ohio Valley.

The only farmstead or hunting camp recorded in the historic literature is located at the mouth of Yellow Creek, Jefferson County. Logan, a Cayuga, had his family located here in the spring of 1774 and the site is generally conceded to have been a hunting camp (Newton 1879:20).

Logstown, an Iroquois Village occupied predominately by Seneca, was located at Mingo Bottom, below Steubenville where the present town of Mingo Junction is located. In 1753 Washington found Tanacharison, the Half-King of the Iroquois at Logstown (Newton 1879:14).

Wanduxales Old Town was a village built by the Delaware Chief Windaughalah (Smith 1977:18) at the mouth of the Little Hocking River. The village was abandoned in 1738 and was moved to the east bank of the Scioto just above Lower Shawnee Town.

Kiskiminetas Old Town (Smith 1977:18) was located eight miles above the mouth of the Kanawha River. The original village was located north of the forks of the Ohio along the Allegheny River but it is believed that the village was moved to Lower Shawnee Town in 1738.

Lower Shawnee Town was located at the mouth of the Scioto River. The settlement included both sides of the Scioto River with a portion located on the Kentucky side of the Ohio River. The Iroquois, Shawnee, Delaware, Miamis, Indians from the Sault St. Louis, Lake of the Two Mountains, and representatives from nearly all the nations of the "upper country" were reported living here (Newton 1879:19). Gist visited this village in 1750-51 and described it in his journal. The village was wiped out by a flood and relocated on the Kentucky side of the Ohio River.

When the American colonists began to move across the Alleghenies the Shawnee and other tribes living in Ohio began to make periodic forays into present day Virginia and West Virginia. This border warfare culminated in Dunmore's War and the Battle of Point Pleasant in 1774. The Indian forces led by Chief Cornstalk were defeated by Lord Dunmore's frontiersmen from Virginia and this set the stage for the American Revolution and the settlement of the Ohio Valley. By 1795 the last Indian resistance was considerably reduced by the treaty which followed the Battle of Fallen Timbers. With the Indian population pushed further west, settlement proceeded at an even greater pace.



## PREHISTORIC SITE LISTINGS

### Format

Information on known archaeological sites is presented in the listings which are included as Appendix A. Site information is presented according to the following format and codes:

#### 1. Site Designation

State 33, Ohio County, Site Number

##### County

Co	Columbiana
Je	Jefferson
Bl	Belmont
Mo	Monroe
Wn	Washington
At	Athens
Ms	Meigs
Ga	Gallia
Le	Lawrence
Sc	Scioto
Ad	Adams
Br	Brown
Ct	Clermont
Ha	Hamilton

#### 2. River Mile

Ohio River Mile to the nearest .10 mile

#### 3. Type of Site

C	Camp
V	Village
EM	Earth Mound
SM	Stone Mound
M	Mound
SH	Shell Heap
RS	Rock Shelter
P	Petroglyph
EW	Earth Works

4. Periods represented

P	Paleo Indian
A	Archaic
EA	Early Archaic
MA	Middle Archaic
LA	Late Archaic
W	Woodland
EW	Early Woodland
MW	Middle Woodland
LW	Late Woodland
LP	Late Prehistoric
H	Historic-proto historic

5. Cultures represented

P	Paleo Indian
B	Brewerton
AD	Adena
FA	Fort Ancient
M	Monongahela

6. Meters from Bank

Distance from nearest Ohio River bank

7. Size

Site dimensions where determined (meters or hectares)

8. Elevation

Feet above mean sea level

9. Depth

Depth of cultural deposits

10. Site Conditions

D	Destroyed
T	Tested
Ex	Excavated

#### 11. National Register Status

E	Eligible
PE	Potentially Eligible (unofficial determination)
NR	On National Register

#### 12. Location of records

OHS Ohio Historical Society

#### 13. Soil Types

#### Summary

A total of 240 prehistoric archaeological sites are recorded for the project area. Of these sites 191 are officially recorded and have been assigned trinominal site numbers. The other 49 sites have been recorded locally and have not been assigned trinominal site numbers even though they have been recorded on the Ohio Historical Society Archeological Site maps. These totals do not include the sites recorded in Mills (1914) Atlas which have not been assigned trinominal site numbers. Within these 240 sites 185 temporal components have been identified and 109 sites have been recorded according to type. The distributions of these 185 components by temporal periods are shown in Table I. The distributions of sites by type are shown in Table II and the distributions of sites per county by type of site and time period are given in Table III. A list of National Register archeological sites are presented in Table IV. The frequencies and distributions of sites along the river are a function of several factors. Number of floodplain miles and area of these floodplains are especially significant, as sites are known to concentrate on major streams or rivers. Obviously, those counties possessing a greater area of floodplain proportionate to number of river miles contain a higher frequency of sites than those where a large proportion of river miles consist of area where bluffs come up to the river's edge.

As site frequency is also dependent upon adequate and systematic survey, these 240 recorded sites probably represent less than 5% of the total number of archeological sites in the study area. A total of 112 (46.6%) of the recorded archeological sites are located in Adams County and 25 (10.4%) of the sites are located in Scioto County. These high totals for Adams and Scioto Counties are the result of intensive Cultural Resources Surveys at two proposed power plant sites and the undertaking of a systematic survey of the Ohio River Floodplain by Rodney Riggs, Regional Archeologist for Region 10A. These types of surveys are necessary to develop a true understanding of site densities and prehistoric settlement patterns in the Ohio Valley.

Numerous archeological sites can be located on any stretch of floodplain or terrace along the Ohio River. Most of these sites are multicomponent camp sites. The cultural assemblages are mixed and represent thousands of years. In many instances where subsurface features are associated with these multicomponents surface scatters these features cannot be attributed to a specific period or culture unless each feature is radiocarbon dated or contains diagnostic artifacts.

Standard excavations techniques and methods of analysis can be used to investigate mounds, major village sites and hamlets, however, new techniques should be developed for gathering scientific data on the numerous multicomponent camp sites in the Ohio Valley.

TABLE I  
DISTRIBUTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES BY COMPONENT

Component	No.	Percentage
Paleo Indian	3	1.62%
Early Archaic	16	8.65%
Middle Archaic	19	10.27%
Late Archaic	29	15.69%
Archaic	22	11.89%
Early Woodland	27	14.59%
Middle Woodland	16	8.65%
Late Woodland	6	3.24%
Woodland	24	12.97%
Late Prehistoric	19	10.27%
Historic/Proto Historic	4	2.16%
TOTAL	185	100.00%

TABLE II  
DISTRIBUTION OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE BY TYPE OF SITE

Type	No.	Percentage
Camp	54	39.71%
Village	51	37.5 %
Mound	13	9.56%
Shell Mound	1	.73%
Earth Mound	11	8.09%
Petroglyph	4	2.94%
Earth Works	2	1.47%
TOTAL	136	100.00%

TABLE III

## DISTRIBUTION OF SITES PER COUNTY BY TYPE AND COMPONENT

TYPE		COMPONENT	
Columbiana County (2 Sites)			
Petroglyph	2	Late Prehistoric	2
Total	2	Total	2
Jefferson County (12 Sites)			
Camp	6	Archaic	5
Village	5	Early Woodland	4
Mound	2	Late Woodland	2
Total	13	Total	11
Belmont County (2 Sites)			
		Archaic	2
		Late Prehistoric	2
		Historic-Proto Historic	2
		Total	6
Monroe County (3 sites)			
Camp	2	Late Prehistoric	1
Village	2		
Total	4	Total	1
Washington County (16 sites)			
Camp	3	Archaic	2
Village	3	Woodland	4
Mound	1		
Earth Works	1		
Total	8	Total	6
Meigs County (4 sites)			
Camp	1	Late Prehistoric	1
Village	1		
Petroglyph	1		
Rock Shelter	1		
Total	4	Total	1

TABLE III (Cont'd)

TYPE		COMPONENT	
Gallia County (7 sites)			
Camp	4	Archaic	2
Village	1	Woodland	1
		Late Prehistoric	1
		Historic & Prehistoric	1
Total	5	Total	5
Lawrence County (26 sites)			
Village	4	Paleo Indian	1
Mound	1	Woodland	1
		Late Prehistoric	1
Total	5	Total	3
Scioto County			
Camp	1	Late Archaic	1
Village	7	Archaic	1
		Early Woodland	2
		Late Woodland	1
		Woodland	1
Total	8	Total	6
Adams County (112 sites)			
Camp	51	Paleo Indian	2
Village	15	Early Archaic	12
Mound	5	Middle Archaic	19
Earth Mound	1	Late Archaic	27
Stone Mound	1	Archaic	10
Petrolyph	1	Early Woodland	19
		Middle Woodland	14
		Late Woodland	3
		Woodland	5
		Late Prehistoric	8
		Historic-Proto Historic	1
Total	74	Total	120
Brown County (2 sites)			
Village	1	Late Prehistoric	1
Total	1	Total	1

TABLE III (Cont'd)

TYPE		COMPONENT	
Clermont County (7 sites)			
Camp	3	Early Archaic	2
Village	4	Late Archaic	2
Mound	1	Early Woodland	1
		Middle Woodland	1
		Woodland	1
		Late Prehistoric	3
Total	8	Total	10
Hamilton County (22 sites)			
Village	7	Late Archaic	1
Mound	7	Archaic	1
Earth Mound	1	Early Woodland	1
Earth works	1	Middle Woodland	4
		Woodland	7
		Historic & Prehistoric	1
Total	16	Total	15



TABLE IV

National Register Archeological Sites or Districts  
Within One Kilometer of the Ohio River

33 JE	4
33 WM	13
33 AD	30
33 AD	28
33 BR	17
33 CT	31
33 CT	22
33 HA	42
33 HA	65
33 HA	62
33 HA	105
33 HA	24
33 HA	34
33 HA	192

Sandy Springs Paleo District

No sites in the study area were listed in the Federal Register as Eligible for the National Register.

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### PART III HISTORIC RESOURCES

#### Goals and Methods

The goal of the cultural resources assessment of historic sites was to gather data relating to historic site style or type, National Register status, and location of sites along the Ohio River. The study area was confined to the Ohio River floodplain in Ohio up to a distance of one kilometer from the river bank. Two broad classes of recorded sites are used: historic structures and historic archeological sites.

Historic structures include extant buildings and structures which have been listed on or determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or have been documented in county and or local histories but have not been evaluated for the National Register.

Historic archeological sites include destroyed or abandoned villages, towns or structures which may have potential as future archeological sites. In most instances these have not been field checked and no assessment of whether the sites have been totally destroyed can be made at this time. Sites of original settlements, as well as military and settlers forts have also been listed under historic archeological sites even though most of these have been destroyed by industrialization and urban expansion. It was felt that the listing of these sites would help give a clearer understanding of the historical development of the region.

Also included under historic archeological sites is a separate listing (Appendix B & C) of early navigation structures along the Ohio River. Many of these structures such as the wicket dams have been removed from the river while earlier navigation structures such as dikes were probably inundated by the rise in the navigation pool. The 1911-1914 Ohio River Charts prepared by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers were used for locating these structures.

#### Limitations and Quality of the Data

The following listing of historic sites was compiled from the files of the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office and from library sources which seldom provided complete information on style, age, and location. A survey conducted from these sources cannot hope to include all extant historical structures and sites which may be eligible for the National Register. A review of published sources is especially inadequate for evaluating historic archaeological sites which have been identified by this review.

Structure descriptions are often lacking in content and exact map locations are unavailable except for a few National Register structures. Where exact site location information is lacking, estimated locations have been included in the site listings to the nearest river mile or miles.

County histories are notoriously unreliable and many discrepancies and contradictions appear in the various histories reviewed. This report is based on these histories and is accurate to the degree that the respective histories are accurate since no original documents and records were reviewed and analyzed.

#### General Historical Development

The historic era of the Ohio Valley in Ohio can be divided into three periods: the Colonial and Revolutionary War Period, the Period of Initial Settlement and the Agricultural and Industrial Period.

The Northern Ohio Valley was industrialized earlier than the Southern Ohio Valley and is relatively more industrialized than southern Ohio today.

There were four early routes of migration and travel into the Ohio Valley of Ohio. The first and earliest route was on the Ohio River itself from Fort Pitt. The second route was the overland route from Western Pennsylvania to Wheeling. The third route was the Midland Trail which went from the New River Valley of Virginia down the Kanawha River to Charleston and overland to Huntington. The fourth route came from Virginia down the Tug Fork and Big Sandy Rivers. All of these routes were integral parts of the water transportation systems and overland trail systems used by both the prehistoric and historic Indians of the area.

#### The Colonial and Revolutionary War Period: 1669-1788

The first exploration of the Ohio Valley is attributed to Robert Cavellier, Sieur La Salle, a Frenchman who traveled from the headwaters of the Ohio to Louisville, Kentucky in 1669. He claimed the river and all lands drained by its tributaries for the French Government. There was no recorded activity in the Ohio Valley until 1749 when Captain Louis Celoran de Bienville traveled down the Allegheny and Ohio River claiming these lands for France. Lead plates were buried at the mouths of major tributaries which included the Muskingum, the Little Miami and the Great Miami Rivers in Ohio.

From 1750 to 1752, Christopher Gist explored large areas of the Ohio Valley for the Ohio Land Company. George Washington traveled through the Ohio Valley and surveyed areas on the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers in 1770.

During this period there were no European settlements in the Ohio Valley. The area was inhabited by Indians and frequented by traders and trappers. Indian hostilities increased with the advance of white settlements in western Virginia and finally culminated in the Battle of Point Pleasant in 1774. The Indian forces led by Chief Cornstalk were defeated by Lord Dunmore's frontiersmen from Virginia and this set the stage for the American Revolution and the settlement of the Ohio Valley.

In 1785 Fort Finney was built on the Ohio River near the mouth of the Great Miami River. In that same year Fort Harmar was built at the mouth of the Muskingum River. In 1787 Fort Steuben was built on the present site of Steubenville. Despite the danger along the river, over 2,700 people on 177 flat boats passed Fort Harmar at Marietta, Ohio, between October 1786 and May 1787 (Bader et. al. 1977:152).

#### The Period of Initial Settlement: 1788-1870

The first permanent settlement in Ohio was Campus Maritius which was built near Fort Harmar in 1788. Later in the same year Losantiville was founded as the first settlement in the Symmes Purchase Area. This settlement grew into the City of Cincinnati. Gallipolis was settled in 1790 and Manchester in 1791.

By 1795 the last Indian resistance was considerably reduced by the treaty which followed the Battle of Fallen Timbers. With the Indian population pushed further west, settlement proceeded at an even greater pace. In 65 years Cincinnati grew from a crude frontier trading post to an urban and industrial city of 116,000 people.

In 1803 Ohio was admitted by Congress as the 17th state of the Union and was growing as a significant agricultural area. The improvement of the Ohio River navigation system, the developments of inland canal and road systems and finally the development of the railroad helped Ohio become one of the leading agricultural producing areas on the United States by the 1870's.

#### The Agricultural and Industrial Period: 1870-present.

By the 1870's two major industrial areas were developing along the Ohio River. The area from East Liverpool to Wheeling became important in pottery production and later became an important steel producing center. Cincinnati developed into a principal meat packing center. Agricultural products were processed in Cincinnati and agricultural

implements, carriages, and wagons were manufactured in Cincinnati and supplied to the rural areas.

A thriving iron industry developed in the Hanging Rock Iron Region in Lawrence and Scioto Counties and these areas eventually developed into small industrial centers.

The distribution of historic sites in Ohio parallels the distribution of early settlements and the development of industrial and urban complexes. The vast majority of historic sites recorded in the Ohio Valley are residential and commercial buildings and these would logically be located in predominately industrial-urban areas.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office has created eleven Regional History-Architecture Preservation Offices and four of these offices are responsible for counties along the Ohio River. The locations of these offices are given below.

Region 8 HA. Office to be established. Columbiana and Jefferson Counties.

Region 9 HA. Miami Purchase Association, John Hauck House, 812 Dayton Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45214. (513) 721-4560. Clermont and Hamilton Counties.

Region 10 HA. South Central Ohio Preservation Society, Box 6, Piketon, Ohio, 45661. (614) 775-3961 or 289-2704. Athens, Meigs, Gallia, Lawrence, Scioto, Adams and Brown Counties.

Region 11 HA. Marietta College, 106 Thomas Hall, Marietta, Ohio, 45750. (614) 373-4643, ext. 261. Belmont, Monroe and Washington Counties.

## HISTORIC SITE LISTINGS

### FORMAT

A seven part system has been utilized for describing the historical structures and historic archeological sites which have been identified by the review of published historical references, files and other listings. The following categories of information have been noted for each site:

1. River mile to the nearest tenth of a mile. Estimated distances are listed to the nearest mile.

2. Historical and/or common name for the structure, site or district.

3. Description and approximate dates of construction for structures. When available for historic archeological sites, approximate dates of occupancy.

4. Distance of structure or site from riverbank. Several structures beyond the 1 kilometer limit were inadvertently recorded and these have also been listed.

5. Approximate elevation of structure or site above sea level. Elevations are accurate to approximately 20 feet since topographic maps have 20-foot contour lines.

6. National Register status.

NR denotes the structure or site is listed on the National Register.

NRD denotes National Register Districts.

E denotes the structure or site was officially declared eligible for the National Register or the Ohio Historic Preservation files indicate unofficially that the site meets the requirements for the National Register.

PE denotes the structures or sites are potentially eligible for the National Register but have not been officially evaluated.

7. Reference Sources. Structures or sites which are mentioned in the general or county bibliographies are noted here. NR denotes the site information was obtained from the National Register and OHS denotes the site information was obtained from the files of the Ohio Historical Society. CHS denotes that the information is also available from the Cincinnati Historical Society and HCCH denotes information is also on file with the Hamilton County Court House. In a number of instances, the above categories of information were not available and these categories were simply left blank. References cited are found in the general bibliography or the respective county bibliography

A total of 401 historic sites have been recorded for the project area. Table V gives the distribution of recorded sites by type. Table VI presents a listing of those historic sites listed on the National Register as of February 1977.

TABLE V

Distribution of Historic Sites by Type

<u>Type of Site</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Residence	207	51.60%
Commercial	106	26.40%
Industrial	9	2.25%
Military or Settlers Forts	2	.50%
Historic Districts	6	1.50%
Transportation	7	1.75%
Government	10	2.50%
Religious	36	9.00%
Education	15	3.74%
Historic Archeological Sites	3	.76%
TOTALS	401	100.00%

TABLE VI

NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC SITES OR DISTRICTS WITHIN ONE KILOMETER  
OF THE OHIO RIVER

ORM	COUNTY	SITE
393.3	Adams	Buckeye Station
94.4	Belmont	Bellaire Viaduct-B&O Railroad Viaduct
436.5	Clermont	Maynard-Shafer House
43.5	Columbiana	E. Liverpool Post Office
43.9		E. Liverpool Pottery
46.2		Cassius Clark Thompson House
269.5	Gallia	Our House
470.8	Hamilton	Cincinnati Music Hall
483.8		Episcopal Church of the Resurrection
487		William Henry Harrison Tomb
468.8		Mill's Row
470.2		Old St. Mary's Church and Rectory
470.8		Plum Street Temple
470.2		St. Paul Church Historical District
472		Cincinnati Union Terminal
470.4		Covington and Cincinnati Suspension Bridge
470.5		Ingalls Building
469.8		Lytle Park Historical District
470		Allen Temple-African Methodist Episcopal Church
470.8		West Fourth Street Historic District
470.8		St. Peter-in-Chains Cathedral
469.9		Taft Museum
81.5	Jefferson	Stringer Stone House
82.8		Tiltonsville Cemetery
67.9		Federal Land Office of Steubenville
313.3	Lawrence	William C. Johnson House and General Store
309.9		Maplewood
217	Meigs	Buffington Island, State Memorial
250		Pomeroy Historical District
355	Scioto	Aaron Kinney House
357.5		Phillip Moore Stone House
355		Boneyfiddle Historical District
356		First Presbyterian Church
172	Washington	Erwin Hall, Marietta College
172		Unitarian Church
171.7		Marietta Historical District
172.3		Harmar Historical District
171.9		William Skinner Home



TABLE VI (Cont'd)

NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC SITES OR DISTRICTS WITHIN ONE KILOMETER  
OF THE OHIO RIVER

ORM	COUNTY	SITE
171.9	Washington	Armstrong House
171.9		Allen-Buell Home

TABLE VII

HISTORIC SITES WITHIN ONE KILOMETER OF THE OHIO RIVER DETERMINED  
ELIGIBLE FOR OR PENDING NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS

COUNTY	SITE
Adams	John T. Wilson Homestead
Brown	Sutton House
	Phillip Hughes House
	Thomas Select School
Clermont	William Winter Stone House
Hamilton	August Bepler House
	Episcopal Church of the Resurrection
	W. L. Williams House
	Mill's Row

The following list of historic sites is presented by county and river mile.

Adams County

1. 393.3
2. Buckeye Station
3. 1797 Built by General Nathaniel Massie. Original house built in 1791. This stockaded area built six years later. Oldest documented braced frame building in Ohio built by a prominent early immigrant.
4. 415 M.
5. 960'
6. NR
7. OHS, Carlisle (1931).

1. 397.3
2. John Hamilton Park House/Owens-Baldwin Home. Oldest house in Manchester.
3. 1840
4. 707 M.
5. 510'
6. PE
7. OHS, Evans and Stivers (1900).

1. 388
2. Town of Washington
3. 1798. Laid out by Nobel Grimes. Town was the county seat until 1804 when the county seat was moved to West Union. Potential Historic archeological site.
- 4.
5. 500'-520'
6. PE
7. Evans and Stivers (1900).

Belmont County

1. 109.8
2. Powhatan Feed and Supply Company
3. 1849
4. 300'
5. 640'
6. PE
7. OHS, Caldwell (1880).

1. 109.8
2. Ramsey House/The "Maples"
3. 1869
- 4.
5. 640'
6. PE
7. OHS

1. 110
2. William H. Britton Residence
3. 1885
4. 830 M.
5. 680'
6. PE
7. OHS

1. 110
2. Priscilla Jeffers Residence
3. 1860's
4. 830 M.
5. 680'
6. PE
7. OHS

1. 94.4
2. Bellaire Viaduct/B&O RR Viaduct
3. Completed 1891. 43-span, cut stone railroad viaduct spanning Belmont, Union and Crescent Streets in downtown Bellaire. 43 semi-circular Roman arches. Built of native stone.
4. To Bank
5. 610'
6. NR
7. OHS, Ambler (1932: 203), Black (1936: 69), Hopkins (1970: 132), Howe (1888: 230), Steinman & Watson (1957: 159-178)

Brown County

1. 417.4
2. Dr. Alexander Dunlap Home/Dr. Karoblis Office and Home
3. 1846
4. 2,500'
5. 530'
6. PE
7. OHS, Stivers (1965), Zachman (1975).

1. 417.4
2. Chapman-Miller House/Ridgeway House
3. 1852
4. 2,800'
5. 535'
6. PE
7. OHS, Stivers (1965), Zachman (1975), Anonymus (1883).

1. 417.4
2. Farmer's Branch of the State Bank of Ohio
3. 1860
4. 300'
5. 505'
6. PE
7. OHS, Stivers (1965: 43)

1. 417.4
2. Alexander Campbell House
3. 1835
4. 300'
5. 505'
6. PE
7. OHS, Stivers (1965), Zachman (1975), Gregg (N.D.)

1. 417.5
2. Colonel James Poage House/Dale Home/Reir Home
3. 1816
4. 325'
5. 510'
6. PE
7. OHS, Stivers (1965), Zachman (1975).

1. 417.5
2. Stivers House

Brown County

3. 1875
4. 325
5. 510
6. PE
7. OHS, Stivers (1965).

1. 417.5
2. Beebe Chapel/Colored Methodist Church
3. 1899
4. 1900'
5. 530'
6. PE
7. OHS, Stivers (1965).

1. 417.5
2. Archibald Leggett House/Keller House
3. 1834, 1890, 1974
4. 2500'
5. 535'
6. PE
7. OHS, Stivers (1965), Zachman (1975), Anonymous (1883).

1. 417.3
2. John Espey House/Ripley Gas Warehouse
3. 1815
4. 700'
5. 510'
6. PE
7. OHS, Stivers (1965), Zachman (1975), Anonymous (1883).

1. 417.6
2. Washington Home/Cox Home
3. 1830
4. 1100'
5. 550'
6. PE
7. OHS, Stivers (1965), Zachman (1975).

1. 417.5
2. St. Michael's Catholic Church
3. 1890
4. 1350'
5. 535'

Brown County

6. PE
7. OHS, Stivers (1965: 201-203).

1. 417.5
2. First Presbyterian Church
3. 1867
4. 950'
5. 510'
6. PE
7. OHS, Stivers (1965)

1. 417.5
2. Centenary United Methodist Church
3. 1868
4. 725'
5. 510
6. PE
7. OHS, Stivers (1965).

1. 417.5
2. A. J. Stivers House/Stivers-Kyte Home
3. 1816
4. 700'
5. 515'
6. PE
7. OHS, Stivers (1965).

1. 417.5
2. Williamson-Baird House/Crabbe House
3. 1825 and 1863
4. 695'
5. 510'
6. PE
7. OHS, Stivers (1965), Zachman (1975).

1. 417.5
2. Nathaniel Collins House/Noll Apts.
3. 1812
4. 300'
5. 510'
6. PE
7. OHS, Stivers (1965: 43), Anonymous (1883), Zachman (1977: 4)

Brown County

1. 417.6
2. Moody Fyffe House/Armstrong House
3. 1830
4. 300'
5. 500'
6. PE
7. OHS, Anonymous (1883), Stivers (1965: 43), Zachman (1975: 4).

1. 417.6
2. Lowry House/Albert Liggett House
3. 1840
4. 650'
5. 520'
6. PE
7. OHS, Stivers (1965), Zachman (1975).

1. 417.6
2. Stivers-Bambach House/Ripley Museum
3. 1850
4. 650'
5. 520'
6. PE
7. OHS, Stivers (1965), Anonymous (1883).

1. 417.6
2. John P. Parker House/Brook Bank Warehouse
3. 1850
4. 325'
5. 510'
6. PE
7. OHS, Gregg (N.D.), Anonymous (1883), Stivers (1965), Zachman (1975).

1. 417.4
2. Samuel Hempill House/German-Griffith Home
3. 1841
4. 2,000'
5. 530'
6. PE
7. OHS, Stivers (1965), Zachman (1975).

Clermont County

1. 436.5
2. Maynard House/Shaffer House
3. 1830-1840 19th Century Colonial, unique in that it was built by  
slaves quartered across the river in Kentucky.
4. 50 M
5. 500'
6. NR
7. OHS, Blackburn (1966).



Columbiana County

1. 43.5
2. E. Liverpool Post Office/E. Liverpool Museum
3. 1908. Original site in Blaux Arts Style. Smooth stone block on raised foundation. Public building.
4. 780'
5. 540 M
6. NR
7. OHS, Barth (1926).

1. 43.9
2. E. Liverpool Pottery/Baggott-Eagle Mountford Pottery
3. CA. 1844. Property Comprised of 5 buildings and two bottle kilns. Produced yellow ware and Rockingham. Began around 1844, and continued until 1939. Presently vacant.
4. 760'
5. 245 CM
6. NR
7. OHS, McCord (1905), Vodrey (1945), Stout, McCaughey and Demorest (1926), Popp (1969: 8).

1. 46.2
2. Cassius Clark Thompson House
3. 1876. Victorian Architecture with Italianette detailing. Alterations include porch alteration, bay windows and interior alterations connected with E. Liverpool pottery.
4. 680'
5. 50 M
6. NR
7. OHS, Stout, McCaughey and Demorest (1926: 69-77).

Gallia County

1. 269.5
2. Elizabeth Bean McGinness House
3. La. 1802
4. 75 M
5. 560'
6. PE
7. OHS, Hardesty (N.D.)

1. 269.3
2. Our House State Memorial
3. 1819. Brick tavern constructed by Henry Cushing. Opened as a museum in 1936. Became property of the OHS in 1944. Completely restored in 1966.
4. 120 M
5. 560'
6. NR
7. OHS, Sibley (1901), Ohio Historical Society (N.D.).

1. 269.2
2. Elizabeth Ann Boster House
3. 1872
4. 850'
5. 570'
6. PE
7. OHS

1. 269.3
2. Gatewood
3. 1860
4. 1550'
5. 575
6. PE
7. OHS

1. 259.7
2. First Presbyterian Church
3. 1829 to 1839
4. 265 M.
5. 560'
6. PE
7. OHS, Hardesty (N.D.: 28).

Gallia County

1. 269.3
2. Elsie McCall Neal House
3. 1846
4. 300'
5. 570'
6. PE
7. OHS, Hardesty (N.D.: 28).

1. 269.2
2. Wayne and Gladys Amsbury House
3. Ca. 1880
4. 1600'
5. 575'
6. PE
7. OHS, Anonymous (1897: 14,28).

1. 269.3
2. French Art Colony
3. Ca. 1855
4. 300'
5. 570'
6. PE
7. OHS

1. 269.5
2. Washington Elementary School No. 2
3. Ca. 1870
4. 485 M.
5. 575'
6. PE
7. OHS

1. 269.6
2. Price & Sons Drug Store
3. Ca. 1870
4. 170 M
5. 560'
6. PE
7. OHS

1. 269.6
2. Park Central Hotel

Gallia County

3. Ca. 1851
4. 120 M.
5. 570'
6. PE
7. OHS

1. 269.7
2. Lafayette Mall/Lafayette Hotel
3. 1925 to 1927
4. 800'
5. 575'
6. PE
7. OHS, Gallia County Court House.

1. 269.4
2. St. Peter's Episcopal Church
3. 1858
4. 170 M
5. 570'
6. PE
7. OHS, Markley (1975).

1. 269.3
2. Grace United Methodist Church
3. 1876
4. 800'
5. 570'
6. PE
7. OHS

1. 269.6
2. Louise Holzer Brink House
3. 1809 to 1829
4. 800'
5. 570'
6. PE
7. OHS

1. 269.7
2. General and Mrs. George E. Bush House/Peter LeClerc Home
3. Ca. 1811
4. 75 cm
5. 560'
6. PE

Gallia County

7. OHS

1. 269.7
2. "Pierre Samm's House"/Dr. & Mrs. Evan C. Roderick Home
3. Ca. 1820
4. 550
5. 570'
6. PE
7. OHS

1. 277.9
2. Bucky House/Riggs House
3. 1836
4. 585 M
5. 540'
6. PE
7. OHS, Hardesty (N.D.)

1. 269.6
2. Bandstand, Gallipolis City Park
3. 1879
4. 75 M.
5. 560'
6. PE
7. OHS

Hamilton County

1. 470.8
2. Cincinnati Music Hall
3. 1876. Designed by Samuel Hannaford in the High Victorian mode for German-American Saengerfests.
4. 615 M
5. 550'
6. NR
7. OHS, Anonymous (1973), Gifford (1973), Spiess (1970).

1. 483.8
2. Episcopal Church of the Resurrection
3. 1877
4. 440 M
5. 540'
6. NR
7. OHS, Burrell (1970).

1. 487
2. William Henry Harrison Tomb
3. 1841 and 1924
4. 440
5. 650'
6. NR
7. OHS, Ohio Historical Society (N.D.).

1. 468.8
2. Mill's Row
3. Ca. 1880 High Victorian rowhouse. Second empire style uncommon in Cincinnati. Architect was Joseph F. Mills
4. 150 M.
5. 600'
6. NR
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 470.2
2. Old St. Mary's Church, School and Rectory
3. Church, 1841; School 1844; Parish House, 1865
4. 1610 M. Oldest church now standing in Cincinnati. Example of Greek Revival, German Baroque.
5. 550'
6. NR
7. OHS, Hurst (1969).

Hamilton County

1. 470.8
2. Plum Street Temple/B'Nai Yeshum Synagogue  
Architect James K. Wilson in the Moorish Style.
3. 1865-1866
4. 1150 M.
5. 550'
6. NR
7. OHS, Federal Writers Project (1943).

1. 470.2
2. St. Paul Church Historical District
3. 1848 to 1850
4. 1410 M.
5. 550'
6. NR
7. OHS, Anonymous (1925, 1950), Steltenpohl (1900).

1. 472
2. Cincinnati Union Terminal
3. 1933, by Architects' Alfred Fellheimer and Steward Wagner
4. 500'
5. 1200 M.
6. NR
7. OHS, CHS, Anonymous (1930, N.D.), Bleekman (1911).

1. 470.4
2. The Covington and Cincinnati Suspension Bridge
3. 1856 to 1867 John A. Roebling, builder. At the time of its  
construction, the longest suspension bridge in the  
world.
4. Bank
5. 520'
6. NR
7. OHS, Condit (1960), Plowsen (1974), Steinman (1950).

1. 470.5
2. The Transit Building/The Ingalls Building
3. 1902 to 1903 The world's first concrete skyscraper. A 16 story  
commercial building. Elzer and Anderson, architects.
4. 660 M.
5. 550'
6. NR.
7. OHS, Condit (1968).

Hamilton County

1. 469.8
2. Lytle Park Historical District
3. 1789 to 1905
4. 465 M.
5. 530'
6. NRD
7. OHS, Gale (1974), Goss (1912), Federal Writers Project (1943: 191-206).

1. 474.1
2. The W. H. Williams House/The Schroer Residence.
3. 1830. Oldest home in Delhi Twp. Example of Early 19th Century architecture.
4. 1635 M.
5. 940'
6. NR
7. OHS, Ford (1881b).

1. 168
2. Our Lady of Cincinnati College/Edgecliff College
3. 1870, 1881, 1888
4. 440 M.
5. 840'
6. NR
7. OHS

1. 470
2. Allen Temple/African Methodist Episcopal Church
3. 1852. Original site. Altered, but in good condition. Three story rectangular with bay windows, suggestion of Flamboyant Gothic, but subordinated by Eastern influence. Early organizational effort on the part of Black citizens.
4. 760 M.
5. 500'
6. NR
7. OHS, Anonymous (1924: 21), Arnett (1974: 11-29).

1. 470.8 to 471.1
2. West Fourth Street Historic District
3. 1875 to 1910. Example of commercial and high density residential architecture in Cincinnati during the 19th Century.
4. 660 M.
5. 520' to 540'



Hamilton County

6. NRD
7. OHS, Kenny (1875-1893, 1891).

1. 470
2. The Riddle House/The Bryant Home
3. 1870 Three story brick home of Martin Baum. One of the last remaining buildings on a Cincinnati incline railway.
4. 780 M.
5. 550'
6. PE
7. OHS

1. 473.1
2. Cosmopolitan Hall
3. 1853 Early gaming and recreation hall.
4. 780 M.
5. 850'
6. NNR
7. OHS, Federal Writers Project (1943).

1. 470.9
2. Campanello's Restaurant (W. 4th Historic Dist.) 414-416 Central Ave.
3. 1875 Altered from double end chimneys and simple architectural detail. Contributes to the density of the 19th Century Central Business District.
4. 660 M.
5. 520'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 472.3
2. U. S. Post Office, Building A.; 1601 Dalton
3. 1932 Art Deco Style with Bays, fluted and decorative columns. Traditional art deco relief. Samuel Hannaford & Sons, Architect.
4. 1487 M.
5. 500'
- 6.
7. OHS

1. 470.8
2. St. Peter-in-Chains Cathedral (325 W. Eighth St.)

Hamilton County

3. 1844 Greek Revival Style. Believed to be one of the best examples of Neo-Classical Architecture in the U. S. Henry Walters, Architect.
4. 1150 M.
5. 550'
6. NR
7. OHS, CHS, HCCH.

1. 490.8
2. Tri-State Music Company; Central Cafe, 301-303 W. 5th Street
3. 1921 Part of the 19th Century commercial district. N. of 4th Street. Historic District.
4. 830 M.
5. 540'
- 6.
7. OHS, CHS, HCCH.

1. 470.8
2. Central Antiques. 305 W. 5th Street
3. 1875. Italianette style. Part of the 19th Century business district. Slate mansard roof with 5 dormer windows.
4. 830 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, CHS, HCCH.

1. 470.8
2. Diamond Mercantile Company. 393-317 W. 5th Street
3. 1860 Italianette style. Part of the 19th Century commercial district. Distinguished by stone facade.
4. 830 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, CHS, HCCH.

1. 470.8
2. Rottinghaus Gallery. (325-27 W. Fifth Street)
3. 1890. Italianette Style with distinctive facade of ornately carved stone. 19th Century commercial district.
4. 830 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, CHS, HCCH.

Hamilton County

1. 470.8
2. Riverfront Apparels; Rayco Bldg. (335 W. Fifth)
3. 1890. Renaissance Style, Distinguished by a decorated frieze.  
19th Century commercial district building.
4. 830 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, CHS, HCCH.

1. 470.8
2. Fifth-Third Bank
3. 1890 Italianette Style with massive stone facade. Originally  
occupied by the Market National Bank. Part of the 19 Century  
commercial district.
4. 800 M.
5. 520'
6. E
7. OHS. CHS, HCCH.

1. 470.8
2. Fairdale Handbag Co.
3. 1885. Italian Renaissance Style distinguished by a three story  
bay window. Simple cornice and plain frieze on the 4th  
story. 19th Century commercial building.
4. 670 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 470.8
2. Not in New York Gallery (Hartz Bldg.) 314-316 W. 4th Street
3. 1883 Italianette Style distinguished by well-preserved stone  
and cast iron store front. Part of 19th Century  
Commercial District.
4. 670 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 470.8
2. 315-317 W. Fourth Street
3. 1875. Italianate Style distinguished by its bracketed cornice.  
3 lg. second story windows with molded trim and cast iron

Hamilton County

architrave. Part of 19th Century Commercial District.

4. 670 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 470.8
2. 310 West Fourth Street
3. 1880. Italianate Style. Distinguished by its smooth, scored stone facade. 17th Century Business District.
4. 670 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 470.8
2. The West Four; the Iconoclast
3. --- Altered to Italianate Style W. Fourth St. Historic District.
4. 670 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, CHS, HCCH.

1. 470.8
2. The Biltmore
3. 1880. Multi-Residential. 19th Century with architecture in Classic Revival Style. Stone facade with 2-storied stone pilasters. 19th Century Central Business District.
4. 670 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 470.8
2. E. A. Kinsey Company
3. 1880. Italianate with cast iron pilasters and large multi-paned windows. Part of the 19th Century Central Business District.
4. 670 M.
5. 540'
6. E.
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 470.8

Hamilton County

2. Addison Distributing Co. Reinermann Fixture Co.
3. 1870 Italianate distinguished by massive bracketed cornice and carved stone work around the windows. 19th Century Central Business District.
4. 670 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 470.8
2. 235 McFarland
3. Ca. 1850 Recently remodeled. Two stories on facade side. Three on west side. Simple stone lintals and sills in Federal Style.
4. 670 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 471.3
2. Railway Buildings
3. --- Vernacular Style. Board & Batten shacks and a crane.
4. 290 M.
5. 500'
6. PE
7. OHS

1. 470.9
2. 219 West Ninth Street
3. 1884. Italianate Style distinguished by its bracketed overhanging cornice and carved molded trim around the windows.
4. 1315 M.
5. 550'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 470.9
2. Colman Hanish Realtor
3. Ca. 1880 19th Century Architecture distinguished by mansard roof with dormer windows and lornier quoins. Near the 19th Century Commercial District.
4. 1315 M.
5. 550'
6. E

Hamilton County

7. OHS, CHS, HCCH.

1. 470.9
2. 318 Perry Street
3. 1860 19th Century residential rowhouse in transitional style between Federal and Italianate.
4. 730 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, CHS, HCCH.

1. 470.9
2. 320 Perry Street
3. 1860 19th Century rowhouse in transitional style between Federal and Italianate.
4. 730 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, CHS, HCCH.

1. 470.9
2. Cincinnati Gas Building
3. 1902 Classical Revival Style distinguished by bracketed cornice, giant pilasters and 3 story bay windows.
4. 700 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 470.9
2. 411 Plum Street
3. 1875. Italianate Style with corner pilasters and dominant bracketed cornice. 19th Century Central Business District.
4. 700 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 470.9
2. Fleishman Building
3. 1892 Italianate Style commercial building. 2 upper stories added at a later date.
4. 730 M.

Hamilton County

5. 540'
6. PE
7. OHS, CHS, HCCH.

1. 470.9
2. 423 N. Plum
3. Ca. 1879 Commercial building with arcaded central windows. 19th Century Central Commercial District.
4. 730 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, CHS, HCCH.

1. 470.9
2. Berman Building
3. 1885 Italianate Style distinguished by large one-over-one double hung windows. Western fringe of Central Business District.
4. 750 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 470.9
2. Max Wocker & Sons Co.
3. Ca. 1915 Modern commercial distinguished by its contrast and combined use of glazed and unglazed brick. S. border of the 19th Century Central Business District.
4. 510 M.
5. 520'
6. OHS, HCCH.

1. 465.8
2. Davis House
3. 1896 Example of two family Victorian Architecture
4. 300 M.
5. 480'
- 6.
7. OHS

1. 465.8
2. White House
3. 1896. Frame Victorian. Rowhouse with gabled roof on porch and dentiled tower with half round window.

Hamilton County

4. 300 M.
5. 480'
- 6.
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 465.8
2. Houston House
3. 1900 Highly artistic example of Carpenter Gothic with symmetrical facade. Decorative front porch and dormer.
4. 315 M.
5. 480'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 465.8
2. LuNeack House
3. 1894 Vernacular Style - 2-1/2 story residential building. Porch with spindlework and balusters around south and west side.
4. 315 M.
5. 480'
- 6.
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 466
2. Hess House
3. 1884 1-1/2 story Victorian Style house with shingled gabled end and circular window in gable wall.
4. 490 M.
5. 500'
- 6.
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 466
2. Stephens House
3. 1870 1-1/2 story Victorian residence distinguished by delicate porch treatment.
4. 490 M.
5. 500'
- 6.
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 465.8
2. Cressie House



Hamilton County

3. 1877 Simple Greek Revival residence with a symmetrical facade with double 1-1/2 hung windows.

4. 290 M.

5. 480'

6. E

7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 471.8

2. Stowe Adult Education Center (635 W. 7th St.) Harriet B. Stowe School

3. 1923 Italian Renaissance Style with cornice and small balconies. Several wings off main portion. Decorative lattice treatment on wing roof balcony.

4. 780 M.

5. 540'

6.

7. OHS, Cincinnati Board of Education (1974-75).

1. 470

2. Fuldner Mortuary

3. Ca. 1880 Attached Italianate townhouse. Originally a 3 bay building with side entrance.

4. 440 M.

5. 540'

6. E

7. OHS

1. 470

2. Frank M. Mitchell Residence

3. 1873. Italianate Townhouse distinguished by its heavy cornice and carved stone trim around door and windows.

4. 450 M.

5. 540'

6. E

7. OHS

1. 470

2. Francis M. Miller Residence

3. Ca. 1875 Italianate Townhouse located in Lytle Park Historic District.

4. 450 M.

5. 540'

6. E

7. OHS

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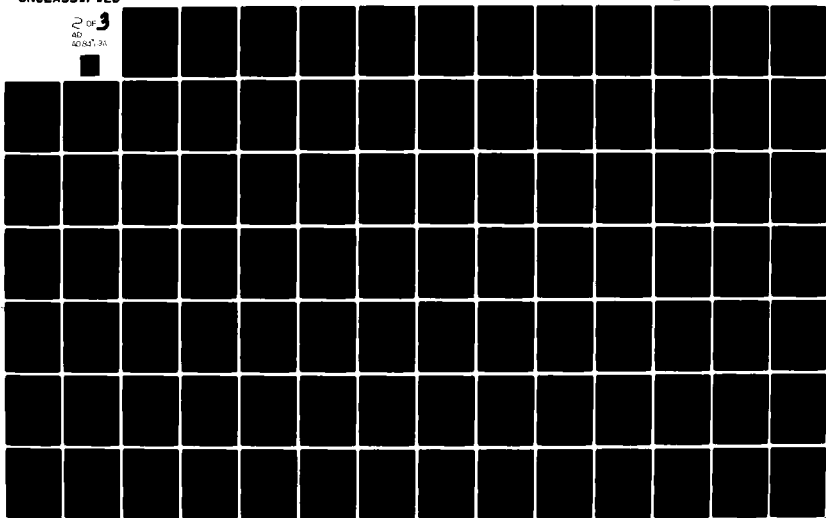
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Hamilton County

1. 470
2. Second District Police Station (The Wiggins House)
3. 1870 Classical Design. Originally a residence, then purchased for a police station 1920. Deep stone cornice and frieze along line. Lythe park Historic District.
4. 450 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 470
2. Nolan, Lellor and Stites Building
3. 1865 Italianate distinguished by its elaborate stone facade with a bay window on the 2nd floor and elegantly carved entrance.
4. 450 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, Federal Writers Project (1943).

1. 470
2. Academy of Medicine
3. 1850 Excellent example of 19th Century Italianate townhouse. Built as private residence and purchased by Veterans Assoc. in 1923. Has functioned as Academy of Medicine since 1960.
4. 540 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, Federal Writers Project (1943).

1. 470
2. The University Club
3. 1880 Italianate 19th Century townhouse distinguished by stone bay windows, stone lintels, cornice and entrance.
4. 540 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, Mackoy (N.D.).

1. 470
2. The Queen City Club
3. 1927 20th Century Adaptation of the Italian Renaissance Style. Harry Hake, Architect. Surface is articulated by niches, round arch windows and medallions.

Hamilton County

4. 450 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, Anonymous (1974).

1. 470.7
2. Sam's Chile/Gene's Quality Cleaners/Waldo Apts/The Norfolk Apts.
3. 1882 Romanesque Revival Style applied to a multi-residential building. Excellent quality stone work.
4. 1140 M.
5. 550'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH, Kenny (1893: 46).

1. 470.7
2. 212 W. Eighth Street
3. 1885 Victorian building distinguished by a recessed side entrance with heavily rusted stone quoins on either side of the entrance.
4. 1140 M.
5. 550'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 470.7
2. H. Zussman & Son
3. 1890 Example of Late 19th Century Commercial Architecture.
4. 1140 M.
5. 550'
6. NE
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 470.7
2. 425-433 Elm Street
3. 1877 1st story altered for commercial use. Part of western fringe of Central Business District Italianate Style.
4. 800 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 470.7
2. Harry's Corner/Home Beauty Center

Hamilton County

3. 1903. Example of early 20th Century skyscraper. Ground floor altered for commercial use.

4. 800 M.

5. 530'

6. NE

7. OHS, HCCH, CHS.

1. 470.2

2. The Masonic Temple - Taft Auditorium

3. 1928. Greek Revival Style distinguished by stone facades with rusticated stone on ground floor and smooth stone on upper levels. Harry Hare and Charles Kuck, Architects.

4. 560 M.

5. 540'

6. E

7. OHS, Federal Writers Project (1943).

1. 470

2. Fenwick Club Annex

3. 1885 and 1918. Victorian Design. Adaptation of Queen Anne Decorative Architecture. Nine story addition in 1918.

4. 635 M.

5. 540'

6. E

7. OHS, Lawoak (1921), Federal Writers Project (1943).

1. 470.2

2. Chapel of the Holy Spirit

3. 1927 Most distinguished by pointed arch windows and tall campanile. Gothic Style. E. J. Schalter, Architect.

4. 560 M.

5. 540'

6. E

7. OHS, Federal Writers Project (1943).

1. 470.2

2. Olman Realty Co.

3. Ca. 1880 Example of Victorian townhouse in Central Business District

4. 560 M.

5. 540'

6. E

7. OHS

Hamilton County

1. 470.8
2. American Handicraft
3. 1890 Italianate commercial structure distinguished by dominate, bracketed cornice, moulded stone lintels and plain sills. The first two stories have been modernized.
4. 815 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH, CHS.

1. 470.8
2. Bright Color Fabrics
3. 1880 19th Century Italianate commercial structure. The first and second floors have been altered for later use.
4. 815 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH, CHS.

1. 470.8
2. Singer Decorating
3. 1875 Renaissance revival commercial. Building near 4th St. Historic District. Some modernization on first floor.
4. 815 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH, CHS.

1. 470.8
2. Roy's Tailors and Uniforms
3. 1875 Italianate commercial structure. Two nearly identical buildings were combined to form 1 large building for later commercial use.
4. 815 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH, CHS.

1. 470.8
2. Sharpio's Furniture Auction
3. Ca. 1855 Italianate commercial structure. 1st floor altered for new front. Second and third floors have segmented windows while upper has a straight lintel.

Hamilton County

4. 815 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, CHS, HCCH.

1. 470.2
2. Lytle Tower
3. 1920. Good example of Classic inspired architecture. Lytle Park area. Ground floor altered.
4. 515 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH, CHS.

1. 470.1
2. Christ Episcopal Church and Parish House
3. 1907 Gothic Revival Style. 5 story structure distinguished by 10 story tower. Original church building, now destroyed. Built in 1835.
4. 560 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, Federal Writes Project (1943).

1. 470.1
2. Conservative Savings and Loan
3. Ca. 1865 Building made by joining two pre-existing structures. 19th Century Italianate.
4. 560 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH, CHS.

1. 470.2
2. Doud Apts.
3. Ca. 1880 Italianate townhouse architecture. Distinguished by a stone first floor facade with stone balconies below the first and second story windows.
4. 515 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS

Hamilton County

1. 470.2
2. Western and Southern Life Insurance Company
3. 1916 Represents the gigantic proportions of Classical Revival Architecture
4. 515 M.
5. 540'
6. OHS, Federal Writers Project (1943).

1. 470.2
2. Dr. Carothers and LeVan Offices
3. Ca. 1880 Small building distinguished by its classically derived entrance with transom window, pilaster and plain frieze.
4. 515 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 470.2
2. Western and Southern Life Insurance Co.
3. 1948 Modern extension with geometric severity. Harry Hake, Architect. Lytle Park Historic District.
4. 515 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 470.2
2. National Underwriter Company
3. 1940 Modern style. Illustrating geometric architectural style in the 20th Century.
4. 515 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 470.2
2. The Guilford School
3. 1914 Massive structure composed of central block wood with flanking wings. Villa style architecture.
4. 515 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, Federal Writers Program (1943).



Hamilton County

1. 470
2. Woodford Bldg.
3. 1906. Example of early 20th Century Commercial Architecture with classical influence.
4. 515 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 470
2. The Literary Club
3. 1812 Simple brick structure in Federal Style with classical entrance of fluted Doric columns and plain lintel.
4. 515 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, Federal Writers Program (1943).

1. 470
2. Phelps's house
3. Ca. 1920 20th Century multiple-residence dwelling: an adaption of classical architectural elements.
4. 515 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 470.8
2. Textile Building
3. 1904 19th Century Italianate commercial building.
4. 680 M.
5. 540'
- 6.
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 470.8
2. Jake's Tennenbaum Furniture
3. 1881 Example of 19th Century commercial architecture in Queen Ann Style.
4. 690 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH.

Hamilton County

1. 470.8
2. Market National Bank
3. 1910 Turn of the Century commercial facade. Example of mercantile architecture.
4. 690 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, CHS, HCCH.

1. 470.8
2. 124 West 9th Street
3. 1855. Italianate Style. Unaltered scored sandstone facade. Side entrance recessed.
4. 1270 M.
5. 550'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH, CHS.

1. 470.8
2. 125 W. 9th
3. 1885 Classical Style. 2 story bay windows. Recessed side entrance.
4. 1270 M.
5. 550'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 470.8
2. 127 W. 9th
3. 1824 Good example of Federal Residential Architecture. One of the oldest buildings in the Central Business District.
4. 1270 M.
5. 550'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 470.8
2. 120 W. 9th Street
3. 1875 Basically unaltered Italianate residence building in the Central Business District. Distinguished by scored sandstone facade and bracketed cornice.
4. 1270 M.
5. 550'

Hamilton County

6. E
7. OHS, HCCH, CHS.

1. 470.8
2. 131 West 9th Street
3. 1865. Italianate Style building in the Central Business District. Distinguished by its bracketed cornice and mansard roof pierced by double dormer windows and capped by pediments.
4. 1270 M.
5. 550'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH, CHS.

1. 470.8
2. 133 West 9th Street
3. 1875 Federal style building located in the Central Business District. Unaltered, and distinguished by its scored sandstone facade and recessed side entrance framed by stone pilasters.
4. 1270 M.
5. 550'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH, CHS.

1. 470.8
2. 140 W. 9th Street/WLW Broadcasting
3. 1921 Example of Classical Revival Architecture. Giant two-story pilasters, windows with pediments and classical architrave between the pilasters.
4. 1270 M.
5. 550'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH, CHS.

1. 470.8
2. 209 W. 9th Street
3. Ca. 1860 Federal Style Architecture. Distinguished by 6-over-6 double hung windows with plain stone sills and lintels.
4. 1270 M.
5. 550'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH, CHS.

Hamilton County

1. 470.8
2. 211 W. 9th Street
3. 1875 Italianate Style distinguished by a dominant cornice with decorated frieze and large bay window.
4. 1270 M.
5. 550'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH, CHS.

1. 470.8
2. Bradley Building
3. 1879 Good example of 19th Century Italianate Architecture. Distinguished by its smooth faced stone facade with bracketed overhanging cornice.
4. 1270 M.
5. 550'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH, CHS.

1. 470.8
2. Sachs Realty
3. 1880. Italianate Style with unaltered facade with overhanging bracketed cornice, moulded stone lintels and a side entrance.
4. 1270 M.
5. 550'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH, CHS.

1. 470.8
2. Cincinnati Gas, Light and Coke Company Building
3. 1870. The building was built symmetrical of rusticated stone in the Renaissance style.
4. 690 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, CHS, HCCH.

1. 470.8
2. Union Savings Bank and Trust Company
3. Late 19th Century. Early 20th Century, three story Renaissance commercial structure. Representative of a style of Bank Architecture.
4. 690 M.
5. 530'

Hamilton County

6. E
7. OHS, CHS, HCCH.

1. 470.8
2. Lombardy Apartment Building
3. Late 19th Century. Example of Renaissance Revival, high density residential architecture.
4. 690 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, CHS, HCCH.

1. 470.8
2. Knoll Electric & Supply
3. 1875 Commercial structure. Italianate in style.
4. 690 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, CHS, HCCH.

1. 470.9
2. 336 W. Fourth Street
3. Mid-19th Century
4. 660 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, CHS, HCCH.

1. 471?
2. Frederick Apartments/David Sinton Residence
3. 1877 Representative of high density residence living in the Central Business District during the late 19th Century.
4. 660 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, CHS, HCCH.

1. 470.9
2. Bob's Cafe - Apartments/Well's Building
3. 1876 Victorian Style boarding house in the Central Business District of Cincinnati.
4. 660 M.
5. 540'

Hamilton County

6. E
7. OHS, HCCH, CHS.

1. 469.9
2. Anna Louise Inn
3. 1909 Classical Style residence and social center for women. Early 20th Century multiple dwelling.
4. 390 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, Federal Writers Project (1943).

1. 470.7
2. Davis & Sons Antiques/Artistic Glass
3. Ca. 1880 Victorian multi-family dwelling.
4. 1270 M.
5. 550'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 470.7
2. W. A. Bratburd Co., Warehouse No. 2
3. 1876. Italianate Style distinguished by its decorative cornice, lintels and pilasters.
4. 1270 M.
5. 550'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH.

Hamilton County Court House.

1. 470.7
2. 117 W. 9th Street
3. 1860 Italianate building distinguished by a large bay on the 2nd and 3rd floors.
4. 1270 M.
5. 550'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 470.7
2. 119 W. 9th Street

Hamilton County

3. 1860 Example of Federal architecture.
4. 1270 M.
5. 550'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 470.8
2. 121 W. 9th Street
3. 1880. Unaltered Italianate building distinguished by its recessed entrance and bracketed cornice.
4. 1270 M.
5. 550'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH, CHS.

1. 470.8
2. Player Piano Shop
3. 1885 Classical Style with unaltered facade distinguished by a 3 story bay window.
4. 1270 M.
5. 550'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 470.8
2. 225 W. 9th Street
3. 1870 Victorian Style building with basically unaltered facade and a variety of architectural decoration.
4. 1270 M.
5. 550'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH, CHS.

1. 469.9
2. Taft Museum
3. 1820 White frame mansion in Federal Style fronted by an imposing portico with Tuscan pillars and a Greek pediment. Central unit flanked by single story wings.
4. 465 M.
5. 540'
6. NR
7. OHS, Federal Writers Program (1943).

### Hamilton County

1. 469.8
2. American Book Company Building
3. Ca. 1915-20 Italian Renaissance Style building in Eastern fringe of Central Business District. Most impressive features is the entrance characterized by Doric elements. Lytle Park Historic District.

4. 365 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, Federal Writers Program (1943).

1. 469.8
2. Earl's Building
3. 1921 English Tudor with two story bay window. Entrance distinguished by 3-centered arch, label moulding and keystone. Lytle Park Historic District.

4. 365 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, Federal Writers Program (1943).

1. 469.8
2. The Pugh Building
3. Ca. 1920 Classical Style Architecture distinguished by massive stone rustication on the ground floor.

4. 535 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, Federal Writers Program (1943).

1. 470.4
2. Shubert Theater/Cincinnati YMCA
3. 1891 Romanesque with round turret and several round arch windows. Part of Central Business District.

4. 1050 M.
5. 550'
6. E
7. OHS, Federal Writers Program (1943).

1. 469.4
2. 916 Eastern Avenue
3. Ca. 1860 Simple Greek Revival Style house with 2/2 double hung windows on the second floor and interior side windows.
4. 135 M.



Hamilton County

5. 490'
- 6.
7. OHS, HCCH.

Hamilton County Court House.

1. 469.4
2. Ladder Company No. 15 - Engine Company No. 6
3. Ca. 1909 Late Classical Revival Architecture.
4. 135 M.
5. 490'
- 6.
7. OHS

1. 466.9
2. Birmingham House
3. 1880 Simple straight vernacular frame house, 2 central chimneys and triangular lintels over windows, and intricate porch work.
4. 290 M.
5. 490'
- 6.
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 467.7
2. Bernhardt House
3. 1875 Carpenter Gothic Style with distinctive high center gable with decorative bracing. Highly decorative porch with square columns.
4. 125 M.
5. 500'
- 6.
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 467.7
2. I. T. Verdin Co./"The Bell Ringers of America"
3. --- Functional building - Bell Foundry
4. 75 M.
5. 500'
- 6.
7. OHS, HCCH.

Hamilton County

1. 467.7
2. Parkway Grinding Service
3. Ca. 1881 Gothic Revival Style Church converted to industrial use.
4. 75 M.
5. 500'
6. NE
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 467.5
2. The Highlands Public School
3. 1909 Late Classic Revival Style with parapet surrounding cornice, large stone pilasters and wooden bays.
4. 45 M.
5. 490'
6. E
7. OHS, Cincinnati Board of Education (1974-75).

1. 467
2. Cincinnati Gas and Electric Building
3. 1884 Functional architecture distinguished by large central bay with arched and decorative brick work lintel.
4. 70 M.
5. 500'
- 6.
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 466.1
2. Gene's 13
3. 1885 Simple false front building with clapboard and louvered artificial circular windows.
4. 440 M.
5. 500'
6. E
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 466.1
2. Todi Togs
3. --- Greek Revival Style, multi-residential building. Symmetrical facade, plain cornice and interior side chimney.
4. 440 M.
5. 500'
- 6.
7. OHS, HCCH.

Hamilton County

1. 466.1
2. 3331-3333 Eastern
3. --- Eclectic Style commercial building with imposing facade.  
Heavy urban brick, and Queen-Anne influences.
4. 440 M.
5. 500'
6. NE
7. OHS, HCCH.

1. 466.1
2. Fire Company No. 18/Ladder Company No. 3
3. 1917 Functional building, western facade finished in hexagonal  
fashion, 2 circular wall dormers on both sides.
4. 440 M.
5. 500'
- 6.
7. OHS, Cincinnati Fire Department (1942).

Jefferson County

1. 81.5
2. Stringer Stone House
3. 1836 Estate of Edith Swing Stringer. Built by John B. Bayless.  
Three and one story stone house with cut sandstone walls.  
Gabled, with bridged, double edge chimneys.
4. 700 M.
5. 650'
6. NR
7. OHS, Anonymous (1871).

1. 82.8
2. Tiltonsville Cemetery/Hodgen's Cemetery Mound. Also 33 Je4
3. 1870's 1870's cemetery around an adena mound. Grave markers  
covering approximately one acre.
4. 265 M.
5. 650'
6. NR
7. OHS, Baby and Fry (1964), Mills (1914).

1. 67.9
2. Federal Land Office of Steubenville, Ohio
3. 1801 to 1833 Hewn log structure with Inverted "V" Notching. First  
Federal Public Land Office in the Northwest Territory  
and an early example of log structure.
4. 950'
5. 710'
6. NR
7. OHS

1. 65.2
2. Community Market
3. Ca. 1883-1890 Store and house. Storefront with two story section  
and 1-1/2 story addition with center cable adjoining  
rear.
4. 170 M.
5. 620'
- 6.
7. OHS, Doyle (1910: 292).

1. 65.3
2. Arthur Shrieve House
3. ca. 1890-1900 Eastlake style wood columns, and stencil work on  
porch. Pedimented window trim with incised

Jefferson County

decorative treatment.

4. 195 M.
5. 720'
- 6.
7. OHS, Doyle (1910: 292).

1. 65.3
2. Mary Cox House
3. Ca. 1880 2 story frame residence with porch extending across front.
4. 195 M.
5. 720'
- 6.
7. OHS, Doyle (1910).

1. 65.2
2. Blinn House
3. Ca. 1880 Turned wood columns on front porch, pedimented window trim, brackete eaves and 1-1/2 story wing to rear.
4. 170 M.
5. 620'
- 6.
7. OHS, Doyle (1910: 292).

1. 65.2
2. John Robinson House
3. Ca. 1880 Doric columned front porch, cornice with returns, gable end chimneys, one story kitchen wing on rear.
4. 170 M.
5. 620'
- 6.
7. OHS, Doyle (1910).

1. 64
2. Alikanna Pumping Station/Steubenville Water Works
3. 1894 Richardsonian romanesque style with projecting front entrance bay. Trabeated window groups divided by stone mullions and transoms.
4. 170 M.
5. 620'
6. E
7. OHS, Doyle (1910).

Jefferson County

1. 65.2
2. Bob's Bar
3. Ca. 1890 Split concrete block entrance with two story bay to either side of center. One story addition in rear.
4. 170 M.
5. 620'
- 6.
7. OHS, Doyle (1910).

1. 65.2
2. V. W. Hukill House/Benjamin Coe House
3. Ca. 1838-41 High Victorian Italianate style with two level porch between polygonal bays
4. 170 M.
5. 620'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 67.1
2. 723 Highland Avenue/Roderick S. Moodey House
3. Ca. 1841-56 Gothic Revival with projecting gable in center.
4. 560 M.
5. 740'
6. E
7. OHS, Anonymous (1871).

1. 67.5
2. 407-9 Highland Avenue
3. pre 1853
4. 730 M.
5. 720'
- 6.
7. OHS, Anonymous (1871).

1. 67.5
2. Floyd Yocum House
3. 1908 Recessed porch on left front,, large pedimented dormers on front elevation, and Palladian window on south gable.
4. 730 M.
5. 720'
- 6.
7. OHS

Jefferson County

1. 67.4
  2. Villa Marina Monastery
  3. 1918 Half-timbered design with projecting front porch and numerous bay windows.
  4. 730 M.
  5. 720'
  - 6.
  7. OHS
- 
1. 67.5
  2. Mickey School of Music/William B. Collier House
  3. Ca. 1841-56 Gothic Revival Style with recessed porch between projecting end pavillions with hip roofs.
  4. 730 M.
  5. 720'
  6. E
  7. OHS, Anonymous (1871).

Lawrence County

1. 313.3
  2. Old Distribue House/Wm. C. Johnson House and General Store
  3. 1820-1822 Burlington, was an early shipping point and principle underground railroad area. This house was a blacksmith and general store.
  4. 400'
  5. 555'
  6. NR
  7. OHS, Mace (1944), Seibert (1951)
- 
1. 309.9
  2. Maplewood
  3. ca. 1860 House on 5.7 acres of property which served as a loading zone. White frame house with a cut sandstone foundation. Built by Riverboat Captain Clayton Crawford.
  4. 85 M.
  5. 540'
  6. NR
  7. OHS, Lawrence County Court House
- 
1. 327
  2. Quinn Chapel
  3. 1850 and 1908 Gothic Revival Church with distinctive tracery windows and pointed arches.
  4. 780 M.
  5. 560'
  6. E
  7. OHS
- 
1. 327.3
  2. Moore Apartment House/De Nathaniel Moxley's House
  3. 1851 Represents Federal period with southern influence. Portico porch with pilaster columns.
  4. 415 M.
  5. 560'
  - 6.
  7. OHS
- 
1. 327.2
  2. Cellar House/Warfield House
  3. ca. 1850 Greek Revival influence with wrought iron cresting in center of roof. Porch around front and right side.
  4. 485 M.
  5. 550'
  - 6.



Lawrence County

7. OHS

1. 327.2
2. St. Lawrence Church
3. 1890-1892 Gothic-Romanesque Style with distinctive twin towers and a large circular stained glass window above the entrance.
4. 535 M.
5. 550'
- 6.
7. OHS

1. 326.9
2. Triedstone Church on Depot Square
3. 1865 and 1929. Romanesque influence with stained glass tracery windows and square tower.
4. 805 M.
5. 550'
6. PE
7. OHS

1. 327
2. R&R Roofing Company/J. F. Ketter and Sons Buggy Works
3. ca. 1890 Italianate influence with pilastered walls with corbeled table. One story section with skylight.
- 4.
5. 550'
- 6.
7. OHS

1. 327.2
2. Cottingham-Day Apartments/Col. J. H. Moulton House
3. ca. 1850 Gothic Revival influence with dormers, four chimneys and a boxed turret.
4. 390 M.
5. 550'
- 6.
7. OHS

1. 327.2
2. Baker Funeral Home
3. ca. 1850. Built by John Campbell, founder of Ironton. Early Victorian with bracketed cornice.

Lawrence County

4. 390 M.
5. 550'
6. PE
7. OHS, Anonymous (1950).

1. 327.6
2. Andrews-Cristy Apartments/Hiram Campbell House
3. ca. 1850 Dominantly French Second Empire distinguished by a high mansard roof, various wall dormers and portico porch.
4. 390 M.
5. 550'
6. E
7. OHS, Anonymous (1949a)

1. 327.5
2. Ironton City School Building/Ironton Post Office
3. 1912-1913 Second Renaissance Revival with gabled roof supported by a boxed cornice.
4. 270 M.
5. 540'
6. NE
7. OHS, Anonymous (1949b)

1. 327.4
2. Walton House
3. ca. 1900 Queen Anne Style house made of Hand-cut Indiana cut stone. Random stone pattern with decorative exposed rafters.
4. 465 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 327.2
2. Lawrence County Courthouse
3. 1906-1907. Greek Revival Architecture with Ionic pilasters, pedimented door and window heads, and an elaborate dome.
4. 365 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS, Anonymous (1949b)

1. 327.1

Lawrence County

2. Ralph Massie House
3. 1855 Greek Revival style with original cast iron porch. Built by Samuel Dempsey, owner of Etna and Vesuvius Furnaces.
4. 365 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 327.1
2. James Waldo House/Culbertson House
3. ca. 1850 Greek Revival style with distinctive porch and decorative brackets along cornice line.
4. 365 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 326.8
2. Vera Hays Norton House/Back Porch Beauty Salon
3. 1845 and 1880 Queen Anne style with open frame porch and round tower.
4. 415 M.
5. 550'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 326.8
2. Robert McCrory House
3. ca. 1860's French Second Empire with mansard roof and asymmetrical facade.
4. 365 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 327.5
2. Catherine Staab House.
3. 1856 Greek Revival style house with pilastered treatment. "Poor man's pillars" and wrought iron support the front porch.
4. 440 M.
5. 550'
6. E
7. OHS

Lawrence County

1. 327.5
2. Charles Snell House
3. ca. 1870. Italianate residence with semi-circular window on second story.
4. 440 M.
5. 550'
- 6.
7. OHS

1. 327.1
2. Norfolk and Western Depot
3. 1906-1907. Neo-classical with full height pedimented portico with Ionic columns.
4. 45 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 327.5
2. Henry Horn House/Lantern House
3. 1857 Federal-Greek Revival brick with portico porch.
4. 515 M.
5. 550'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 326.8
2. 922 S. Seventh St./H. D. Layne House
3. ca. 1880 Eastlake style with seven dormers with decorated hoods. Decorative main entrance to the right of the front porch.
4. 730 M.
5. 550'
- 6.
7. OHS

1. 326.6
2. St. Joseph Catholic School
3. 1924 Brick structure of Tacobeau architecture. Contrasting stone quoins and trim.
4. 610 M.
5. 550'
6. E
7. OHS

Lawrence County

1. 327
2. Gateway Baptist Church/First Congregational Church/Evangelical United Brethren Church.
3. 1873 19th Century American Gothic. Tower enclosing a four-faced clock and bell. Small side lancet windows. All doors are "pointed".
4. 535 M.
5. 540'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 326.9
2. Wilson-Spears House
3. 1880's Irregular, massive. Queen Anne style residence. Semi-circular porch set off by boxed cornice.
4. 515 M.
5. 550'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 326.9
2. Dolin Apartments
3. 1870's Victorian Italianate architecture. Exposed rafters under the roof of truncated hip style with wrought iron cresting.
4. 515 M.
5. 550'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 326.9
2. Edmundson House/Colonel George N. Gray House
3. 1866 Massive, irregular Victorian-Italian Villa with portholed tower. Truncated hip-style roof with wrought iron cresting.
4. 515 M.
5. 550'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 326.9
2. Tracey Brammer Funeral Home
3. ca. 1870 Massive, irregular Italian Villa style residence with boxed tower and three chimneys.
4. 515 M.

Lawrence County

5. 550'
- 6.
7. OHS

1. 327
2. Russell House/Captain Wm. Bays House
3. ca. 1880 Massive, irregular late Victorian with boxed tower with Fleurde lis. Shed dormer on roof.
- 4.
- 5.
6. E
7. OHS

1. 326.8
2. Kehoe House/Nannie Kelley Wright House
3. ca. 1900 Queen Anne style residence with cut crystal windows. Home of first woman ironmaster.
4. 685 M.
5. 550'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 313
2. Burlington Courthouse
3. 1818 Small frame. Federal style building. 35' square brick.
4. 95 M.
5. 560'
6. E
7. OHS, Anonymous (1966)

1. 305.8
2. "Old Buffington Place"
3. 1833 Federal style residence with 5 bays, rectangular recessed entrance with entablature.
4. 900 M.
5. 580'
- 6.
7. OHS

Meigs County

1. 217
2. Buffington Island, State Memorial
3. 1863 Battle area where the troops of John Morgan were to cross into West Virginia. Only significant Civil War battle fought in Ohio.
4. Island
5. 530'-535'
6. NR
7. OHS, Harper (1961: 27-32,48), Reid (1968), Roseboom (1944).

1. 250 to 250.3
2. Pomeroy Historical District
3. 1848 to 1891 Intact 19th Century commercial center.
4. 300' to 1000'
5. 570' to 600'
6. NR
7. OHS, Federal Writers Project (1962), Goeldner (N.D.) Ervin (1949)

1. 250.1
2. Grace Episcopal Church
3. 1865-71; 1958 English Gothic Revival style with projecting entranceway. All windows are Lancet. Roof is pyramidal with one dormer. Pointed bell tower. Part of Pomeroy Historic District.
4. 570'
5. 95 M.
6. E
7. OHS, Forbes (1953)

1. 250.2
2. Theodore T. Reed, Jr. House/Turnbull House.
3. ca. 1855 Greek Revival style with three bay, two tiered porch.
4. 95 M.
5. 595'
6. E
7. OHS, Ervin (1949).

1. 243.3
2. Bowman's Run Culvert
3. --- Bridge over creek formed by large stone blocks with semi-circular opening. Buttresses on either side of opening.
4. 75 M.
5. 560'
- 6.

Meigs County

7. OHS, Meigs County Historical Society.

1. 246.2
2. The Paul Huston Home/Bridgeman House/"The Old Brick"
3. 1846 L-shaped plain brick in Federal style. Built by pioneer Bridgeman family.
4. 440 M.
5. 580'
6. PE
7. OHS

1. 223.4
2. N. H. Theiss House
3. 1850 Greek Revival style home with small frame porch addition. Panel doors framed by pediment arch and side lights.
4. 145 M.
5. 600'
- 6.
7. OHS

1. 223.6
2. Paul White House
3. 1850 Federal style residence with tin roof and small porch addition centrally located stack chimney.
4. 440 M.
5. 610'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 223.4
2. Helen Hays House
3. ca. 1850
4. 170 M.
5. 600'
- 6.
7. OHS

1. 224
2. Clair Boso House
3. 1840 Federal style with large frame addition in rear.
4. 245 M.
5. 610'
- 6.
7. OHS



Scioto County

1. 355
2. House of 1810/Aaron Kinney House
3. 1810
4. 2145 M.
5. 580'
6. NR
7. OHS, Evans (1903), Matthews (1966).

1. 357.5
2. Phillip Moore Stone House/The Stone House
3. 1797 First society of Methodism in Scioto County organized here in the early 1800's. Two story residential. Field stone house with a one and a half story wing. Also a two room stone cellar. Significant for its function as an early Methodist Church.
4. 1805 M.
5. 580'
6. NR
7. OHS, Evans (1903), Anonymous (1884).

1. 355.8 to 356
2. Boneyfiddle Historical District
3. 1803 to 1900. Original town of Portsmouth platted in 1803 by Henry Massea.
4. 50 M.
5. 500'
6. NRD
7. OHS, Evans (1903), Howe (1908), Sword (1965).

1. 356
2. First Presbyterian Church
3. 1849 to 1851 Greek revival style brick building. Impressive size and unchanged structure.
4. 2685 M.
5. 500'
6. NR
7. OHS, Anonymous (1973), Schwartz (1967).

1. 355.8
2. All Saints Episcopal Church
3. 1850 Gothic Revival with multiple, steeply pitched gabled roofs. Tower with narrow, paired lancet windows. Boneyfiddle Historic District.

Scioto County

4. 365 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, Evans (1975: 523-526).

1. 355.8
2. The Elks City Club/The Eli Kinney House
3. 1849; 1850's; 1860's. Greek Revival two story hand-made brick. Front porch supported by Ionic columns. Bonneyfiddle Historic District.
4. 365 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, Evans (1975).

1. 355.8
2. Raymond Bourgholtzer House.
3. ca. 1850-51. Federal style with gabled roof. Appearance of row house. One story open brick porch added ca. 1920.
4. 365 M.
5. 530'
6. E.
7. OHS

1. 355.8
2. Scioto County Courthouse
3. 1923 Second Renaissance Revival with projecting central mass with Ionic columns.
4. 365 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 355.2
2. Evangel Temple Assembly of God/Temple B'nai Abraham
3. 1923 Georgian Revival with four Ionic columns in projecting central mass.
4. 830 M.
5. 530'
6. PE
7. OHS

Scioto County

1. 355
2. Russel Wilson House
3. ca. 1900 Modified Queen Anne with hip roof and square tower.  
Semicircular porch with paneled balustrade.
4. 705 M.
5. 530'
6. PE
7. OHS

1. 355.2
2. Price House/Rose Hill Distel House
3. ca. 1870 Gothic Revival Victorian cottage. Steep dormer gable  
narrow semi-circular arched windows.
4. 730 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, Howe (1908).

1. 355.8
2. Mannarino Residence/J. W. Purdum House
3. ca. 1845-1850. Italianate style with five-sided, two-story bay  
with arched circular windows. Pedimented porch  
with Tuscan columns.
4. 390 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, Evans (1975).

1. 355.5
2. 720 Eighth Street/Foster House/John Bentley Residence
3. ca. 1850 Federal style with one story open brick porch added  
ca. 1920.
4. 830 M.
5. 530'
- 6.
7. OHS

1. 355.5
2. Evangelical United Church of Christ/German Evangelical Church.
3. 1886-1887. German Gothic with single rose window over entrance.  
Gables topped by fleur de lis and narrow spire 150  
feet tall.
4. 485 M.
5. 530'

Scioto County

6. E
7. OHS

1. 355.5
2. Ohio Valley Wholesale Company/New Church, German Evangelican
3. 1851-53; 1878. Classic Revival building with four engaged columns.  
Boneyfiddle Historic District.
4. 485 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, Evans (1975).

1. 355.5
2. Mildred Bailey House/M. W. Lodwick House
3. ca. 1853-55. Greek Revival with open frame porch on front and  
left side. Gable end toward facade. Boneyfiddle  
Historic District.
4. 95 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 355.3
2. Julia Marlow House
3. ca. 1840 Greek Revival with recessed facade and extended porches.  
Building is burned out shell. Girlhood home of noted  
Shakespearian actress Julia Marlowe.
4. 75 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, Frary (1970), Sothern (1953: 7).

1. 355.6
2. Union Mission/Biggs House. Hotel
3. ca. 1871-72. High Victorian-Italianate with pilastered store  
fronts. Some store fronts have been altered.  
Boneyville Historic District.
4. 95 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 355

Scioto County

2. Gallia Street Fire Station
3. ca. 1882 Italianate and Jacobean influences. Original block with steeply pitched gable roof and parapets. Additions on east and north sides ca. 1920.
4. 1075 M.
5. 540'
6. NE
7. OHS, Evans (1975).

1. 355
2. Portsmouth High School
3. 1910-1912. Beaux Arts style with modifications. Central two story arched doorway. A Pretzinger, Architect.
4. 780 M.
5. 530'
6. PE
7. OHS

1. 355
2. Hutchins-Drew House/Brock Funeral Home, Inc./Irving Drew Home
3. 1855 Italian villa with triple wood columns supporting porch. Belvedere on the roof, and central bay.
4. 780 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 355
2. Portsmouth Public Library/Carnegie Library
3. 1903 Neo Classical Revival with Greek columns outside, and arched windows on second story.
4. 660 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 355
2. Carlin C. Schindell property/George M. Appel residence.
3. 1909 Georgian Revival distinguished by two story portico with four supporting fluted, wooden Corinthian columns. Four gabled dormers with semi-circular windows.
4. 660 M.
5. 530'
- 6.

Scioto County

7. OHS

1. 355
2. Haldeman Residence/Distel Residence
3. 1900 Neo Classical Revival style with central recessed door and porch supported by four modified Corinthian columns.
4. 925 M.
5. 540'
- 6.
7. OHS, Evans (1975).

1. 355
2. Horning Residence/McCormick Residence
3. 1893-97. Queen Anne style with elaborate brick chimneys. Two second story bays, one smaller. Semi-circular brick porch.
4. 925 M.
5. 540'
- 6.
7. OHS, Evans (1975).

1. 355.4
2. Collier Realty Co./The Allard House
3. 1898 Steamboat Gothic with sharp gables, long windows and boxed cornices.
4. 805 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, Evans (1975).

1. 355.4
2. Stanton House/John Overturof House.
3. 1868 Brick house of 1868 town style. Contains the first full bathroom in Portsmouth. Newer front porch.
4. 925 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 355
2. Greenlawn Cemetery Caretaker's Office
3. ca. 1885 Queen Anne style white frame. One story open frame porch. Five sided bay on ground level and steep octagonal roof with open frame tower.

Scioto County

4. 830 M.
5. 530'
- 6.
7. OHS

1. 355
2. Old Stone Chapel
3. ca. 1855 Early Gothic Revival style with lancet arch over main entrance and windows.
4. 830 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, Evans (1975).

1. 355.5
2. Lantz's Sundry Store/Spry's Drug Store
3. 1884 Commercial Italianate; block symmetrical with modernized store fronts. Boneyfiddle Historic District.
4. 170 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 355.5
2. Candy Land/Loukes Apartments
3. 1860 Romano-Tuscan design with show windows added. Boneyfiddle Historic District.
4. 270 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 355.5
2. Count's Bakery/Montavon's Market/Knockel Bakery
3. 1850's Italianate commercial building with original front. Boneyfiddle Historic District.
4. 270 M.
5. 530'
6. PE
7. OHS

1. 355.5
2. C. Herrman & Sons, Inc./Adam Giesler's Market
3. 1850's Commercial Italianate. Part of Market St. complex before

Scioto County

the Civil War. Boneyfiddle Historic District.

4. 170 M.
5. 530'
6. PE
7. OHS, Evans (1975).

1. 355.5
2. Bill's Cycle Shop/The Deitchel Building/The Findeis Building
3. ca. 1860's. Victorian Italianate commercial. Part of commercial Market Street complex before the Civil War. Boneyfiddle Historical District.

4. 365 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, Evans (1975).

1. 356
2. Franz House/Judge William Peck House.
3. ca. 1835-1840. Federal style with main entrance to one side. Home of William Peck, Supreme Court Justice of Ohio, 1847-1852.

4. 375 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 356
2. Ella Williams Apartment House/Losh House
3. ca. 1840. Federal, with some Gothic styling. Front entrance on left side, one story bay on right side.

4. 535 M.
5. 530'
6. NE
7. OHS

1. 356
2. Paul E. Long House/Joseph Marsh House
3. 1822. Federal style with classic revival doorway. Front entrance to right of facade, roof parallel to front.

4. 535 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS



Scioto County

1. 355
2. Nell Scott Zollner House/Jacob Zotaman House.
3. 1855. Federal, with Greek Revival decorative features. One story open frame porches on north and west. House modernized in 1910.
4. 25 M.
5. 520'
6. E
7. OHS, Evans (1975).

1. 355
2. Granville Smoot House
3. ca. 1890-1910. Variation on steamboat Gothic. Typical three-bay projection on north side. Changed to two apartments after the 1937 flood.
4. 685 M.
5. 530'
- 6.
7. OHS

1. 355.4
2. Griffin Hall/Henry Massie School
3. 1917-1918. Simplified Second Renaissance Revival with recessed front entrance between two protruding side sections.
4. 245 M.
5. 530'
- 6.
7. OHS

1. 355.4
2. Turley Building
3. 1905. Second Renaissance Revival topped by stone parapet. Third story windows are Roman-arched and topped by corbels.
4. 245 M.
5. 530'
- 6.
7. OHS

1. 355.4
2. Shepard Feed Store/Reitz Building
3. 1914; barn, 1866. Commercial design of yellow brick with stone water table. Parapet on facade roof.
4. 390 M.

Scioto County

5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 355.4
2. The Portsmouth Brewery
3. 1889-1890. Romanesque, with triangular parapets flattened at apex. Facade doors and windows have semi-circular arches.
4. 390 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, Evans (1975).

1. 355
2. Dickerson's Tavern/White Bear Inn
3. Before 1864. Two-part building. Rear, a two-story Federal style brick with rectangular windows. East of this is a small, one story with small rectangular attic windows.
4. 170 M.
5. 520'
6. E
7. OHS, Evans (1975).

1. 355
2. Wright's Farm Center/Wrights Hatchery/T. M. Linns Livery Barn
3. 1870. Commercial Italianate, originally a livery.
4. 170 M.
5. 520'
6. PE
7. OHS, Evans (1975).

1. 356
2. Boneyfiddle Bazaar/Hall Residence
3. 1830. Federal style with Greek-Revival elements. Recessed entrance with stone lintel. Double stone chimneys. Boneyfiddle Historic District.
4. 170 M.
5. 520'
6. E
7. OHS, Evans (1975).

1. 356
2. Palace Cafe

Scioto County

3. 1866. Victorian Italianate with stone pilasters on either side of entrance. Boneyfiddle Historic District.

4. 170 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 356
2. Washington Hotel/Portsmouth Hotel
3. 1899-1900. Second Renaissance Revival style with arched windows.
4. 170 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, Evans (1975).

1. 356
2. West Side Taxi Building
3. ca. 1870. Italianate commercial with arcaded and pilastered store front with Corinthian pilasters. Semi-circular arched windows on second and third floors. Boneyfiddle Historic District.
4. 170 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 355.9
2. Funny Porter's Bar/Sunshine Inn
3. ca. 1870. Commercial Italianate. Pilastered store front. Boneyfiddle Historic District.
4. 170 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 355.9
2. Portsmouth Glass Co./Ollie Webb Building and Supply
3. 1900. Italianate commercial with elaborate metal cornice and metal front. Boneyfiddle Historic District.
4. 170 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS

Scioto County

1. 355.9
2. Lute Plumbing Supply Co./Hibbs Hardware
3. ca. 1850. Three story commercial Italianate. Plain boxed cornice arched windows. Boneyfiddle Historic District.
4. 170 M.
5. 530'
- 6.
7. OHS

1. 355.9
2. Pyle Sales/Pyle Electrical Shop/Holy Roller Church
3. ca. 1880. Commercial Victorian-Italianate style. Elaborate metal cornice, first floor modernized.
4. 170 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 355.9
2. Lute Plumbing Supply, Inc. Warehouse/J. C. Reid Building
3. ca. 1860. Commercial Italianate with elaborate metal cornice. Ground floor pilasters. Boneyfiddle Historic District.
4. 170 M.
5. 530'
- 6.
7. OHS

1. 355.9
2. Lydia McFarland Property/Clyde's Barbershop
3. 1868. Greek Revival influence with front addition.
4. 170 M.
5. 530'
- 6.
7. OHS, Evans (1975).

1. 355.9
2. Spiegel Catalog Store/Wells Fargo Building
3. ca. 1850; Front, 1915. Original building shows only at side and rear. Old arched doorways are bricked over. New facade ca. 1915.
4. 170 M.
5. 530'
- 6.
7. OHS, Evans (1975).

Scioto County

1. 355.9
2. Davis-Hancock Building/Eat-Mor Market
3. ca. 1850; Front ca. 1890. Original portion Victorian commercial front, late Italianate. Front one of the few completely metal facades in the area. Boneyfiddle Historic District.

4. 170 M.
5. 530'
6. PE
7. OHS

1. 355.9
2. Carroll Building/Kerns Building
3. 19th Century. Commercial Italianate with unusually elaborate stone front and metal cornice.

4. 170 M.
5. 530'
6. PE
7. OHS

1. 355.9
2. Darmarin Building/Glick's Furniture Store
3. ca. 1850 and 1870. High Victorian Italianate. Probably two buildings with later stretcher bond brick exterior application on street sides. Ground floor altered. Boneyfiddle Historic District.

4. 195 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, Evans (1975).

1. 355.9
2. West End Confectionary/Abraham Cornell Jewelry Store.
3. ca. 1865. High Victorian Italianate with arcaded cast iron store front with flat-topped arches.

4. 195 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, Evans (1975)

1. 355.9
2. Maynard's Variety Store/Imperial Tea Co./Kah and Patterson Printing Company

Scioto County

3. ca. 1880. Commercial Italianate with cast iron store front with simple design.

4. 195 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, Evans (1975).

1. 355.8
2. Thrift Shop and Binns Used Furniture/Stockham Coal and Feed/Vincent Building.
3. ca. 1865. Commercial Italianate. Semi-circular windows on second and third stories. Metal bracketed cornice over entrance.

4. 195 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, Evans (1975).

1. 355.9
2. Levine Building/The Trotter Building/Grainger Adkins Cafe
3. ca. 1860. Italianate Commercial style. Two buildings joined.
4. 295 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 355.9
2. Tracy Building
3. 1891. Italianate Commercial retaining original cast iron store front. Boneyfiddle Historic District.
4. 295 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 355.9
2. Tracy Building
3. 1891. Italianate Commercial retaining original cast iron store front. Boneyfiddle Historic District.
4. 295 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS

Scioto County

1. 355.8
2. Knittle's Bakery/Webb's Sporting Goods and Carry Out
3. ca. 1850. Italianate commercial and Greek Revival. Altered several times.
4. 220 M.
5. 530'
- 6.
7. OHS, Evans (1975).

1. 355.9
2. Fowler Property #3/George Johnson House
3. ca. 1855. Italianate style with plain one story open frame porch across facade. Boxed cornice and frieze. Two additions.
4. 220 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, Evans (1975)

1. 355.9
2. Fowler Property #2/Abraham Buskirk House
3. ca. 1855. Italianate style. Main doorway protected by one story flat top porch. Ornate bay on east side.
4. 220 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, Evans (1975).

1. 355.9
2. Fowler Property #1/Marjorie Fowler House/Wm. Newman House
3. ca. 1855. Federal-Greek Revival with one story open brick porch ca. 1915.
4. 245 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 355.6
2. Community Action Organization Building/Knights of Columbus Hall
3. 1840. Italianate style; main door and windows have semi-circular arches. Bay on facade. Addition on right front.
4. 270 M.
5. 530'
- 6.

Scioto County

7. OHS, Evans (1975).

1. 355.5
2. The Hall-Turley-Trainer House
3. ca. 1835; ca. 1890. Federal and Neo-Classical Revival style.  
Single story open frame porch. Rear addition.
4. 270 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 355.5
2. Ravan Corp. Rental Property/Col. Sampson E. Varner House
3. 1851-1852. Late Federal-Greek Revival with one story Victorian porch added later.
4. 270 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 355.3
2. The Hughes-Hoobler House/Washington Kinney House
3. ca. 1820 and ca. 1880. Federal, Italianate with front bay and front porch built in 1880.
4. 290 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, Evans (1975).

1. 355.3
2. The Johnson House/The Tewkesbury-Murray House
3. 1869. Original home box type remodeled to steamboat Gothic variation in 1891.
4. 290 M.
5. 530'
- 6.
7. OHS

1. 355.1
2. Emma and William W. Reilly House
3. 1872. Late Federal and Greek Revival with small gable dormer projecting toward facade.
4. 390 M.



Scioto County

5. 530'
6. E.
7. OHS

1. 355.1
2. The Williams House/The Gaylord House
3. 1856. Greek Revival and Italianate with entrance surrounded by projecting, columned porch. Home of Benjamin Gaylord.
4. 390 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 355.1
2. Peter Vournazos House/The Gilbert House
3. 1903. Queen Anne style with porch across half of front and one side. Porch supported by triplet columns. Front bay, and second story tower.
4. 390 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 355.1
2. The Darragh House/The Sam Adams House
3. ca. 1890. Queen Anne design with round tower with conical roof and finial. Roof has one triangular and two rectangular dormers.
4. 390 M.
5. 530'
6. PE
7. OHS

1. 355.1
2. Best Care, Inc./Smith House/Portsmouth Young Ladies' Seminary
3. ca. 1855. Italian villa, copy of the Gaylord House.
4. 390 M.
5. 530'
- 6.
7. OHS

1. 355.9
2. Newman Residence/Judith B. Bentz Residence/J. B. Nichols House

Scioto County

3. 1875. Gothic, Queen Anne with gabled ends and main doorway protected by one story open frame porch.
  4. 170 M.
  5. 530'
  6. E
  7. OHS
- 
1. 355.8
  2. Flannery Nursing Home/Augustine House/Garfield Chub House
  3. 1830. Federal style with rectangular, elongated front windows. One story porch around entrance of paved columns supporting decorated entablature. Boneyfiddle Historic District.
  4. 75 M.
  5. 530'
  6. E
  7. OHS, Evans (1975).
- 
1. 355.8
  2. Keith Winters and Charles Wright House/Joseph Riggs House
  3. --- Federal-Greek Revival style with rectangular windows and roof parallel to facade. Boneyfiddle Historic District.
  4. 95 M.
  5. 530'
  6. E
  7. OHS, Evans (1975).
- 
1. 355.7
  2. Col. Peter Kinney and Elizabeth Redhead House
  3. ca. 1832. Greek Revival style with porch supported by four Ionic columns. Boneyfiddle Historic District.
  4. 75 M.
  5. 530'
  6. E
  7. OHS, Evans (1975)
- 
1. 356.8
  2. Spud's Carry-Out/Lodwick-Anderson Home
  3. ca. 1840. Federal-Greek Revival on raised building site.
  4. 535 M.
  5. 530'
  6. E
  7. OHS, Evans (1975).

Scioto County

1. 356
2. Killmar House/Cread Milstead House.
3. ca. 1843. Federal style with brick addition in rear.
4. 535 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, Evans (1975).

1. 356
2. Watkins House/Connelly House
3. ca. 1860. Very simple Federal-Greek Revival with entrance recessed and panelled.
4. 535 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, Evans (1975).

1. 355.9
2. Widow Patrick House/Capt. Enos Moore House
3. ca. 1850. Federal-Greek Revival with small stone wing. Built by Riverboat Capt. Enos Moore.
4. 535 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, Evans (1975).

1. 355.8
2. Frances Feine Newman House/Bob Newman & Associates Designers
3. Rear, 1830; Front, 1912. Queen Anne facade with open frame porch and corbeled chimney. At right rear, two story wing with metal gable roof.
4. 535 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, Evans (1975)

1. 356
2. Captain Sam Huston House.
3. ca. 1855. Italianate with semi-circular windows and main doorway. Recessed doorway. Home of Riverboat Captain Sam Huston.
4. 535 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, Evans (1975).

Scioto County

1. 356.1
2. Portsmouth Fire Dept. Station No. 1
3. 1882. Italianate with semi-circular windows on second story and round louvered windows on third.
4. 255 M.
5. 530'
- 6.
7. OHS

1. 356.1
2. Portsmouth Cement and Lime Co./Portsmouth Foundry and Machine Works
3. ca. 1840. Greek Revival and Romanesque mixture. Built as an iron works and one of the oldest in the city.
4. 255 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 356.1
2. Mary Littleton House/William Jackson Residence
3. ca. 1845. Italianate featuring sandstone molds around semi-circular windows. Recessed entrance.
4. 255 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, Evans (1975).

1. 356
2. Bigelow United Methodist Church/Washington St. Methodist Church
3. 1858. Early Romanesque Revival housing the oldest congregation in Portsmouth.
4. 415 M.
5. 530'
6. E
7. OHS, Evans (1975).

1. 357
2. Village of Alexandria
3. 1799-1810. Surveyed in 1787, town was laid out by Col. Thomas Parker and lots sold in 1787. By 1810 the village was largely abandoned due to flooding and the population moved to Portsmouth. Potential archeological site.
- 4.

Scioto County

5. 510'
6. PE
7. Evans (1903: 411-413).

1. 357.4
2. Ohio and Erie Canal Terminus/Lock #55, Ohio and Erie Canal.
3. 1855. Cut sandstone lock, with standard 15'x90' lock-chamber, and stone abutments where road crosses the lock. Original canal terminus from 1830's was built further east, adjacent to present Scioto River.
4. On bank
5. 500'
6. PE
7. OHS

1. 356.5 - 358.0
2. Old Alexandria Stone Road
3. Circa 1803. Stone-surfaced road, part of original route between Cincinnati and Portsmouth. Road is largely intact for two miles but is covered with silt.
4. 30 M.
5. 510'
6. PE
7. OHS

Washington County

1. 172
2. Erwin Hall, Marietta College/Chapel Bldg./Science Hall
3. 1845 to 1850. Three story Greek Revival brick capped by clock and bell tower. Brick Doric pilasters. Second building to be erected and now oldest building at Marietta College.

- 4.
5. 510'
6. NR
7. OHS, Andrews (1876), Beach (1935), Blazer (1969) Williams (1881).

1. 172
2. Unitarian Church
3. 1855-1857. Built by Nathan Ward, founder of the church and mayor of Marietta. Stone basement and hand-made bricks.

- 4.
5. 610'
6. NR
7. OHS, Andrews (1902), Williams (1881).

1. 171.7 to 172.2
2. Marietta Historical District
3. 1788 to 1910
4. 200' - 1100'
5. 600' - 605'
6. NR
7. OHS, Anonymous (1938), Summers (1903).

1. 172.3 to 172.5
2. Harmar Historic District
3. 1785 to 1890, and 1900. Numerous examples of period American architectural styles. Federal and Colonial Vernacular to Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italian Villa, and Victorian. District is laid out in streets moving in parallels from Fort Harmar Square and running N. to S. Consists of tree-lined streets, old homes and monuments.
4. 200' to 1000'
5. 605'- 610'
6. NR
7. OHS, Campus Martius Museum, Archives (1900), Darby and Phillips (1928), Summers (1903), Anonymous (1881).

Washington County

1. 172
2. Washington County Courthouse
3. 1901. Second Renaissance Revival treatment by S. Hannaford and Sons, Architect. Marietta Historical District.
4. 535 M.
5. 610'
6. PE
7. OHS

1. 184.5
2. Matheny Apartment Building
3. ca. 1875. Romanesque influence multi-residential structure.  
Probably the largest 19th Century building in Belpre.
4. 75 M.
5. 600'
- 6.
7. OHS, Anonymous (N.D.).

1. 184.4
2. Mr. & Mrs. William Steffancin House
3. ca. 1873. Italian Villa style with off center square tower with paired round headed windows. Octagonal cupola on top.
4. 270 M.
5. 600'
6. E
7. OHS, Anonymous (N.D.), Dickinson (1920: 63).

1. 885.2
2. Edward Taylor House
3. 1818. Federal style with rectangular entrance with transom and sidelights. One story open frame porch.
4. 295 M.
5. 610'
6. E
7. OHS, Dickinson (1920: 63).

1. 184.9
2. Belpre Congregational United Church of Christ
3. 1868. Greek Revival and Romanesque influence with bell tower resting on central projecting block in facade.
4. 465 M.
5. 600'
- 6.
7. OHS, Dickinson (1920).

Washington County

1. 183.9
2. W. F. Plummer House/Capt. S. J. Spencer House
3. ca. 1870. French Second Empire with open frame porch and a five sided bay. Two story frame addition at NW corner.
4. 245 M.
5. 600'
6. E
7. OHS, Anonymous (N.D.)

1. 183.9
2. Wholesale Furniture Building/Old Main Street School
3. 1876, 1907. French Second Empire style with central projecting block.
4. 245 M.
5. 600'
- 6.
7. OHS, Dickinson (1920).

1. 185
2. Lawton School/Old Belpre High School
3. 1928. Second Renaissance Revival influence. Main entrance has semi-circular arch with double flanking pilasters.
4. 730 M.
5. 610'
- 6.
7. OHS

1. 185
2. St. Ambrose Catholic Church Rental Property/Northup-Hill House
3. ca. 1870. Queen Anne style with hopped able on east end.
4. 340 M.
5. 610'
- 6.
7. OHS, Dickinson (1920).

1. 186.9
2. Cedarville Cemetery
3. 1791
4. 45 M.
5. 640'
- 6.
7. OHS, Dickinson (1920).



Washington County

1. 184.7
  2. Florence Meinamo House/129 Maple St.
  3. ca. 1925. Bungaloid house with two broad gables facing street.  
Stuccoed foundation and lower walls.
  4. 535 M.
  5. 610'
  - 6.
  7. OHS
- 
1. 185
  2. Barrett House/Capt. Jonathan Stone House/Boso House
  3. 1799. Federal style with pilasters flanking main doorway. Oldest house in Belpre.
  4. 340 M.
  5. 610'
  6. E
  7. OHS, Dickinson (1920).
- 
1. 186.2
  2. Harry C. Wilson House/Perley "Master" Howe, House
  3. 1819. Federal influence style with off center projecting entrance.
  4. 60 M.
  5. 610'
  6. E
  7. OHS, Dickinson (1920).
- 
1. 195.8
  2. McGuire Residence/Curtis Home
  3. 1828. Brick rectangular, two storyed. Federal style home with a one story wing.
  4. 195 M.
  5. 620'
  6. E
  7. OHS, Dickinson (1920).
- 
1. 172
  2. The Yarn Shop. Destroyed 1975.
  3. ca. 1880. Stick style residence destroyed in 1975. Part of Marietta Historical District.
  - 4.
  - 5.
  - 6.
  7. OHS

Washington County

1. 172
2. Chi Omega House/The Grims House
3. 1910. Greek Vernacular style with Doric columns at porch level and dormer at south and west sides of roof. Marietta Hist. Dist.
4. 805 M.
5. 820'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 172
2. 315 Fifth Street
3. 1880. Italianate style with Eastlake proch. Also a side street with three decorated arches. Marietta Historical District.
4. 805 M.
5. 820'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 172
2. 313 Fifth Street/Theis House
3. 1874. Victorian Italianate with two sets of corbeled chimneys. Full length porch with triangular central pediment.
4. 805 M.
5. 820'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 172
2. 316 Fifth Street/Shaffer Residence
3. 1899. Highly decorated Queen Ann house with central bay with triangular pediment on north side. Paladian window within pediment. Marietta Historical District.
4. 830 M.
5. 640'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 171.9
2. 322 Fifth Street/William Skinner Home
3. ca. 1825. Greek Revival style with broken cornice along front of house. Central portico with four fluted Doric columns and a wide cornice with decorated frieze. Marietta Historical District.

Washington County

4. 830 M.
5. 640'
6. NR
7. OHS

1. 171.9
2. 312 Fifth Street/Armstrong House
3. 1825. Greek Revival style with block decorated frieze. Addition of side porch on south. Addition of front portico. Marietta Historical District.
4. 830 M.
5. 640'
6. NR
7. OHS, Campus Martius Museum Archives (1900).

1. 171.9
2. 332 Fifth Street/Allen Buel Home
3. 1835. Greek Revival built on dressed ashlar foundation. Large triangular pediment with elliptical ligh on the 5th Street side. Double porches on either side. Marietta Hist. Dist.
4. 1020 M.
5. 640'
6. NR
7. OHS, Anonymous (1965).

1. 171.9
2. 333 Fifth St./O. K. Hamilton Home
3. 1900. Transitional style with some Queen Anne elements. Triangular pediment with Paladian window. Semi-circular porch with plaked hip dormer. Marietta Historical District.
4. 1020 M.
5. 640'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 171.9
2. 335 Fifth Street/Ebinger House
3. 1892. Elaborate Eastlake decoration and hipped Chateavesque roof. Gabled dormers on roof. Marietta Historical District.
4. 1020 M.
5. 640'
6. E
7. OHS

Washington County

1. 171.8
2. 419 Fifth Street/J. W. Otto Residence
3. ca. 1890. Simple Queen Anne style house with triangular pediment above upper window with semi-circular window. Doric columns on porch, side bay. Marietta Hist. District.
4. 1120 M.
5. 660'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 171.8
2. 403 Fifth St./St. Paul's Parsonage
3. ca. 1910. Extreme simplicity with decorative porch which has square piers with Doric capitals along front and two pilasters along wall. Marietta Historic District.
4. 925 M.
5. 660'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 171.8
2. 418 Fifth St./Cranston Residence
3. ca. 1910. Greek Revival style with large dormers on upper story. Three window bay on first story. Full length porch with three Doric columns. Marietta Hist. District.
4. 925 M.
5. 660'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 171.8
2. 428 Fifth St./Penrose House/Blohm House
3. 1891-92. Simulated half boarding gables have decorated cornice and brackets. Gothic transom and sidelights, shingle style.
4. 1315 M.
5. 660'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 171.8
2. 430 Fifth St./The Lehnhard House
3. ca. 1866. Greek Revival style with addition of large wrap porch. Hipped dormers on right and left ends. Marietta

Washington County

Historical District.

4. 1315 M.
5. 660'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 171.8
2. 440, 436, 432 Fifth Street/Ranger Block
3. 1899. Shingle style in townhouse design with gambrel roof.  
Marietta Historic District.
4. 1315 M.
5. 660'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 171.8
2. 502, 502-1/2, 504, 504-1/2 Wooster Street/Ranger Block
3. ca. 1900. Shingle style in townhouse design with gambrel roof.  
Marietta Historic District.
4. 1270 M.
5. 660'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 171.8
2. 426 Fifth Street/Schramm Home
3. ca. 1820. Greek Revival style with wing addition of wing in rear.  
Plain with little decoration. Marietta Hist. District.
4. 1270 M.
5. 660'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 171.8
2. 427 Fifth Street/Clayton Home
3. 1895. Fine example of Queen Anne architecture. South dormer has  
Victorian cornice and is gabled. Front gable has return  
cornice. Marietta Historic District.
4. 1270 M.
5. 660'
6. E
7. OHS

Washington County

1. 171.8
2. 421 Fifth Street/Rood Residence/L. H. Davis Residence
3. ca. 1880. Queen Anne Vernacular with central cantilevered bay on third story with a curved shingled pediment. Marietta Historic District.

4. 1195 M.
5. 660'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 171.8
2. 423 Fifth Street/Miller Residence/M. S. Lord Residence
3. ca. 1880. Simple Queen Ann Style. On vertical bay with large triangular pediment at roof level and projecting bay at ground level. Porch added ca. 1890. Marietta Historic District.

4. 1195 M.
5. 660'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 171.8
2. 424 Fifth St./Fogle Residence/Colonel Meyers House
3. 1900. Square plan vernacular with Queen Anne decorative elements. Single upper dormer with semi-circular windows, round window in second story. Round tower at one corner. Martietta Historic District.

4. 1195 M.
5. 660'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 171.8
2. 431 Fifth Street/Kremer House
3. 1885-95. Queen Ann Style with Gothic gable at rear. Circular tower at one side. Marietta Historic District.

4. 1340 M.
5. 600'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 171.8
2. 506 Fifth Street/Chociey Residence
3. 1884. Slate shingled roof and semi-circular window on top of

Washington County

second floor. Marietta Historic District.

4. 1340 M.
5. 660'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 171.8
2. 514 Fifth Street/Jones Residence
3. ca. 1880. Queen Anne style with front bay built with a curve. Side porch addition with rounded pillars with fancy brackets. Marietta Historic District.
4. 1340 M.
5. 660'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 171.8
2. 508 Fifth Street/Jones Residence
3. ca. 1840. Greek Revival style with wide poplar siding chiseled to look like stone. Second story sun porch. Marietta Historic District.
4. 1340 M.
5. 660'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 171.8
2. 511 Fifth Street/Semple Residence
3. ca. 1859. Square house of deceptive styling. Federal elements and Greek Revival styling. High pitched roof, and portico with paired Doric columns. Marietta Historic District.
4. 1340 M.
5. 660'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 171.8
2. 501-503 Fifth Street/Dickens Residence/Mary E. Kingsbury Residence
3. ca. 1845. L-shaped of Italianate styling. Front side wing and two porches added ca. 1890. Significant early use of Italianate design. Marietta Historic District.
4. 1340 M.
5. 660'
6. E

Washington County

7. OHS

1. 171.8
2. 505 Fifth Street/Russi Residence/Presbyterian Parsonage
3. ca. 1870. Simple, Italianate design. Remodeled ca. 1900.  
Marietta Historic District.

4. 1390 M.
5. 660'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 171.8
2. 519.8 Fifth Street
3. ca. 1865. Gothic Revival with tall windows and small semi-circular  
arched window on gabled end. Marietta Historic District.

4. 1390 M.
5. 660'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 171.8
2. 523 Fifth Street/Thomas Schwendemar Residence
3. ca. 1865. Gothic Revival altered by porch addition ca. 1850.  
Marietta Historic District.

4. 1390 M.
5. 660'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 171.8
2. 517 Fifth Street/Knapp Residence
3. ca. 1855. Large L-shaped Gothic Revival with bargeboard trim.  
Cantilevered bay and porch with square piers added ca.  
1900. Marietta Historic District.

4. 1170 M.
5. 660'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 171.8
2. 531 Fifth Street/Dickson Residence
3. --- Single style with semi-elyptical window at gabled end.  
Marietta Historic District.



Washington County

4. 1145 M.
5. 660'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 171.8
2. 533 Fifth Street/Smith Residence
3. 1927-28. Shingle style resembling 531 Fifth. Built by Weister and Crawley.
4. 1145 M.
5. 660'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 171.8
2. 520 Fifth Street/Smith Residence
3. ca. 1870. Gothic Revival cottage with semi-circular porch and addition in back. Marietta Historic District.
4. 1170 M.
5. 660'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 171.8
2. 516-1/2 Fifth Street/Neader Residence
3. ca. 1885. Queen Anne style with wall treatment changed to panel, shingle type wood. Marietta Historic District.
4. 1220 M.
5. 660'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 171.8
2. 516 Fifth Street/Martin Residence
3. ca. 1900. Queen Anne style with hip gable roof with gabled dormers. Frontage on left is angled, like a bay. Marietta Historic District.
4. 1220 M.
5. 660'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 171.8

Washington County

2. 530 Fifth Street
3. ca. 1880. Queen Anne style with some carpenter decoration on gable end. Porch added about 1900. Marietta Historic District.
4. 1535 M.
5. 660'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 171.8
2. 532 Fifth Street/Peterson Residence
3. ca. 1870. Queen Anne style with irregular windows dotting the facade. Round porch with arches. Marietta Hist. Dist.
4. 1535 M.
5. 660'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 171.8
2. 534 Fifth Street/Julie Otto Residence
3. ca. 1830. Federal composite, greatly altered. Large end chimneys and triangular pediment in center of roof. Porch added ca. 1910. Marietta Historic District.
4. 1535 M.
5. 660
6. E
7. OHS

1. 171.8
2. 518 Fifth Street/Archer Residence
3. ca. 1870. Two story. Porch, possibly added ca. 1900. Marietta Historic District.
4. 1535 M.
5. 660'
6. E
7. OHS

1. 162.3
2. Judge Joseph Barker, Jr. House/Corps of Engineers Construction Office.
3. 1832. Built by Col. Joseph Barker, one of Ohio's earliest master builders, for his son. Two story rectangular building of Flemish bond brick, set on cut sandstone foundation. The original building has three additions.

Washington County

4. 150 M.
5. 620'
6. E
7. OHS, Williams (1881: 569), Frary (1970: 111-115).

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Frary, I. T.

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Hildreth, Samuel Prescott

1852      Biographical and Historical Memoirs of the Early Pioneer  
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Summers, Thomas Jefferson

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**APPENDIX A**

APPENDIX B  
List of Wickett Dams and Locations

		Ohio River Chart No.
Dam No. 1	ORM 1.9	1
Emsworth Dam	ORM 6.1	3
Dashields Dam	ORM 13.3	5
Dam No. 4	ORM 18.7	7
Dam No. 5	ORM 24.1	8
Merrill Dam	ORM 29.2	9
Dam No. 7	ORM 36.4	11
Dam No. 8	ORM 46.4	14
Dam No. 9	ORM 56	16
Dam No. 10	ORM 66.2	18
Dam No. 11	ORM 76.9	22
Dam No. 12	ORM 87.4	25
Dam No. 13	ORM 96.1	28
Dam No. 14	ORM 114	32
Dam No. 15	ORM 129	36
Dam No. 16	ORM 146.6	42
Dam No. 17	ORM 167.5	47
Dam No. 18	ORM 180	51
Dam No. 19	ORM 192.1	54
Dam No. 20	ORM 202.5	57
Dam No. 21	ORM 214.6	60
Dam No. 22	ORM 220.9	62
Dam No. 23	ORM 231.4	64
Dam No. 26	ORM 278.6	77
Dam No. 27	ORM 301	83
Dam No. 28	ORM 312.4	86
Dam No. 29	ORM 319.9	88
Dam No. 30	ORM 339.4	94
Dam No. 31	ORM 359.3	100
Dam No. 32	ORM 382.8	107
Dam No. 33	ORM 405.1	113
Dam No. 35	ORM 450.9	125
Dam No. 36	ORM 461	128
Dam No. 37	ORM 483.2	134
Dam No. 38	ORM 503.3	140
Dam No. 39	ORM 531.6	148
Boule Dam	ORM 603.8	167
Chanoine Dam	ORM 603.8	167
Dam No. 41	ORM 605	168
Dam No. 43	ORM 633.1	175
Dam No. 44	ORM 663.1	183
Dam No. 45	ORM 703	192
Dam No. 47	ORM 777.8	212

Continuation of APPENDIX B  
List of Dams and Locations

		Ohio River Chart No.
Dam No. 48	ORM 809.7	221
Dam No. 49	ORM 838.2	230
Dam No. 50	ORM 876.8	241
Dam No. 51	ORM 887.2	244
Dam No. 52	ORM 938.9	260
Dam No. 53	ORM 757.2	266

## APPENDIX C

### Listing of Navigation Dikes and Early Navigation Structures

1. ORM 26.5
  2. Dike, Beaver County, PA
  - 3.
  4. Below present pool elevation
  5. 057.0 feet a.s.l.
  - 6.
  7. Ohio River Chart No. 8
- 
1. ORM 49.0
  2. Crib and Rock Dike, Hancock County, WV
  - 3.
  4. Below present pool elevation
  5. 653.9 feet a.s.l.
  - 6.
  7. Ohio River Chart No. 14
- 
1. ORM 70.9
  2. Dike, Jefferson County, Ohio
  - 3.
  4. Above present pool elevation
  5. 638.8 feet a.s.l.
  - 6.
  7. Ohio River Chart No. 17
- 
1. ORM 61.6
  2. Half Moon Dike, Hancock County, WV
  - 3.
  4. Above present pool elevation
  5. 635 feet a.s.l.
  - 6.
  7. Ohio River Chart No. 17
- 
1. ORM 70.0
  2. Rock and Crib Dike
  - 3.
  4. Above present pool elevation
  5. 630 feet a.s.l.
  - 6.
  7. Ohio River Chart No. 19

## Listing of Navigation Dikes and Early Navigation Structures

1. ORM 77.8
2. Rock Dike, Brooke County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 625 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 22

1. ORM 85
2. Crib and Rock Dike, Ohio County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 620 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 24

1. ORM 85.5
2. Crib and Rock Dike, Ohio County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 620 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 24

1. ORM 133.6
2. Dike, Tyler County, WV
3. Built in 1844
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 600 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 37

1. ORM 135.3
2. Rock Dike, Tyler County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 580 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 38

1. ORM 138.5
2. Rock Dike, Tyler County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 587.0 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 39

## Listing of Navigation Dikes and Early Navigation Structures

1. ORM 141
2. Rock Dike, Tyler County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 587.2
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 40.

1. ORM 142.2
2. Rock Dike, Tyler County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 586.5 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 40

1. ORM 143.8
2. Rock Dike, Tyler County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 583.7 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 41

1. ORM 144.7
2. Rock Dike, Tyler County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 585 a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 41

1. ORM 147
2. Rock Dike, Pleasants County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 484 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 42

1. ORM 147
2. Rock Dike, Washington County, Ohio
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 483 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 41



# Listing of Navigation Dikes and Early Navigation Structures

1. ORM 172
2. Crib Dike, Wood County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 576 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 48

1. ORM 142.2
2. Rock Dike, Tyler County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 586.5 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 40

1. ORM 143.8
2. Rock Dike Tyler County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 583.7 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 41

1. ORM 144.7
2. Rock Dike, Tyler County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 585 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 41

1. ORM 147
2. Rock Dike, Pleasants County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 484 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 42

1. ORM 147
2. Rock Dike, Washington County, Ohio
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 483 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 41

# Listing of Navigation Dikes and Early Navigation Structures

1. ORM 172
2. Crib Dike, Wood County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 576 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 48

1. ORM 174.7
2. Rock Dike, Wood County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 571.5 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 49

1. ORM 175
2. Rock Dike, Wood County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 571.5 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 49

1. ORM 181.0
2. Rock and Crib Dike, Wood County, WV
3. Built in 1844
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 568.6 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 51

1. ORM 186
2. Rock and Crib Dike, Wood County, WV
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 573.6 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 52

1. ORM 194.4
2. Riprap Dam, Wood County, WV
3. Built in 1884
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 550 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 55

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# Listing of Navigation Dikes and Early Navigation Structures

1. ORM 216.4
2. Riprap Dikey Meigs County, Ohio
3. Built in 1869
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 540 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 61

1. ORM 217.0
2. Riprap Dikey
3. Built in 1868
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 540 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 61

1. ORM 275.0
2. Riprap Dam, Gallia County, Ohio
3. Built in 1844
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 500 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 76

1. ORM 314.3
2. Rock and Crib Dikey Lawrence County, Ohio
3. Built in 1883
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 490 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 86

1. ORM 387.0
2. Rock Dikey Lewis County, Kentucky
3. Built in 1844
- 4.
5. 463.5 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 108

1. ORM 457
2. Eight Mile Dikey Campbell County, Kentucky
3. Built in 1886
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 448.3 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 127

# Listing of Navigation Dikes and Early Navigation Structures

1. ORM 460.0
2. Upper Four Mile Dike, Hamilton County, Ohio
3. Built in 1880
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 445.8 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 128

1. ORM 461.8
2. Lower Four Mile Dike, Hamilton County, Ohio
3. Built in 1887
4. Above present pool elevation
5. 446.0 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 129

1. ORM 476.0
2. Cullums Rock and Crib Dike, Hamilton County, Ohio
- 3.
4. Above present pool elevations
5. 437.0 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 132.

1. ORM 489.4
2. Rock & Crib Dike
3. Built 1895
- 4.
5. 430.7 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 136

1. ORM 489.6
2. Rock & Crib Dike
3. Built 1886
- 4.
5. 431.1 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 136

1. ORM 505.5
2. Rock & Crib Dike
3. Built 1885
- 4.
5. 426.1 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 141

# Listing of Navigation Dikes and Early Navigation Structures

1. ORM 529.2
2. Stone Dike
- 3.
- 4.
5. 418.1 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 147

1. ORM 541.4
2. Rock Dike
- 3.
- 4.
5. 415 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 151

1. ORM 609.3
2. Rock Dike
- 3.
- 4.
5. 380 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 169

1. ORM 609.4
2. Rock Dike
- 3.
- 4.
5. 380 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 169

1. ORM 689.9
2. Rock & Crib Dike
3. Built 1891
- 4.
5. 363 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 189

1. ORM 768.6
2. Rock & Crib Dike
3. Built 1832
- 4.
5. 340 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 209

# Listing of Navigation Dikes and Early Navigation Structures

1. ORM 769.5
2. Rock & Crib Dike
3. Built 1894
- 4.
5. 343 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 210

1. ORM 773
2. Rock & Crib Dike
- 3.
- 4.
5. 340 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 211

1. ORM 776.5
2. Rock & Crib Dike
- 3.
- 4.
5. 337 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 212

1. ORM 776.8
2. Dike
- 3.
- 4.
5. 337 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 212

1. ORM 782
2. Dike
- 3.
- 4.
5. 335 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 213

1. ORM 782.1
2. Dike
- 3.
- 4.
5. 335 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 213

# Listing of Navigation Dikes and Early Navigation Structures

1. ORM 782.1
2. Dike
- 3.
- 4.
5. 334 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 213

1. ORM 782.2
2. Dike
- 3.
- 4.
5. 335 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 213

1. ORM 782.2
2. Dike
- 3.
- 4.
5. 334.0 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 213

1. ORM 782.3
2. Dike
- 3.
- 4.
5. 334 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 213

1. ORM 790.8
2. Rock Dike
3. Built 1897
- 4.
5. 335 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 216

1. ORM 790.9
2. Rock Dike
3. Built 1897
- 4.
5. 335 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 216



# Listing of Navigation Dikes and Early Navigation Structures

1. ORM 791.1
2. Rock Dike
- 3.
- 4.
5. 330 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 216

1. ORM 791.2
2. Rock Dike
3. Built 1897
- 4.
5. 330 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 216

1. ORM 792.3
2. Rock Dike
3. Built 1897
- 4.
5. 330 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 216

1. ORM 805.8
2. Rock Dike
- 3.
- 4.
5. 332 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 220

1. ORM 806.2
2. Rock & Crib Dike
- 3.
- 4.
5. 332 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 220

1. ORM 875.4
2. Rock & Crib Dike
- 3.
- 4.
5. 310 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 241

# Listing of Navigation Dikes and Early Navigation Structures

1. ORM 909-910
2. Rock Dike
- 3.
- 4.
5. 301.6 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 250

1. ORM 909-910
2. Rock Dike
- 3.
- 4.
5. 301.5 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 250

1. ORM 909-910
2. Rock Dike
- 3.
- 4.
5. 301.4 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 250

1. ORM 909-910
2. Rock Dike
- 3.
- 4.
5. 301.2 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 250

1. ORM 909-910
2. Rock Dike
- 3.
- 4.
5. 300.7 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 250

1. ORM 919
2. Rock Dike
- 3.
- 4.
5. 295.1 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 253

### Listing of Navigation Dikes and Early Navigation Structures

1. ORM 919.6
2. Rock Dike
- 3.
- 4.
5. 298.0 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 253

1. ORM 958.5
2. Rock & Crib Dike
- 3.
- 4.
5. 291.0 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 266

1. ORM 958
2. Rock & Crib Dike
- 3.
- 4.
5. 290.3 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 266

1. ORM 959
2. Rock & Crib Dike
- 3.
- 4.
5. 291.0 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 267

1. ORM 960
2. Rock & Crib Dike
- 3.
- 4.
5. 270 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 267

1. ORM 962
2. Rock & Crib Dike
- 3.
- 4.
5. 290 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 268

### Listing of Navigation Dikes and Early Navigation Structures

1. ORM 973.2
2. Rock & Crib Dike
- 3.
- 4.
5. 270 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 271

1. ORM 972.8
2. Rock & Crib Dike
- 3.
- 4.
5. 277 feet a.s.l.
- 6.
7. Ohio River Chart No. 271

A photograph of a typical system of wing dams on the Ohio River is illustrated in Johnson (1977:26). A photograph of the Rising Sun Dike taken in September 1884 is illustrated in Johnson (1977:97).